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Sardar To Resign From 'High Command'?

Jawaharlal For Parliamentary Committee

Working Committee Surprise

Five Probable Resignations: Places For "Leftists"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, May 4.

I RELIABLY UNDERSTAND THAT A MEETING OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD IN JUNE NEXT.

IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD THAT SETH JAMNALAL AND MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM WILL RESIGN FROM THE WORKING COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS OF ILLNESS AND, THEREFORE, BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD WILL HAVE TO NOMINATE THREE MEMBERS ON THE COMMITTEE.

THOUGH THE FORMATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED, THERE IS EVERY LIKELIHOOD OF THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT NOMINATING THE SAME MEMBERS AS LAST YEAR.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU WILL BE PERSUADED TO JOIN THE WORKING COMMITTEE OR THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

AT LEAST ONE PROMINENT MUSLIM CONGRESSMAN FROM THE PUNJAB, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL BE NOMINATED TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

PLANNING COMMITTEES

It is understood that the All-India National Planning Committee will also meet in June.

LATER.

It is reported that Sardar Patel on his own initiative and with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi will also resign with a view to make up the alleged Congress differences and leave no scope for the disgruntled to complain. It is reported Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also has requested that he be relieved from the Working Committee so that he may devote his full energy in working for the Congress in the Frontier and for devising means to meet and solve the Frontier tribal raids problem.

Mr. Harikishan Mahetab may also resign in order to devote full time to the Orissa States problem.

It is reported that Pt. J. Nehru, Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain will be asked as representative heads of the States Peoples' Conference, Kisan Sabha and Socialist Party respectively, to join the Working Committee. This is with a view to forming a United Front.

It is understood that Maulana Azad, Pt. J. Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad will constitute the Parliamentary sub-committee, if Sardar Patel is allowed to resign.

Rajen Babu Reiterates His Faith

Promises To Give Effect To Policy Laid Down By A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the newly elected President of the Indian National Congress, gave the following message through the "United Press" on the eve of his departure for Brindaban:—

"I am no stranger to Bengal. I have spent fifteen of the best and most impressionable years of my life in Calcutta and some of my happiest memories and best friends are of those days. It is, therefore, no pleasure to me that at a meeting held in Calcutta it should have fallen to my lot to be elected President after one who is so loved and honoured here.

"My task is particularly difficult, but I have faith that with God's grace I shall be able to conduct myself and discharge the heavy responsibility entrusted to me as to give the least cause of complaint to any one. I know some friends here are greatly agitated over what has happened. But I would appeal to all to consider that in politics even friends have occasionally to differ, and when such a contingency arises the best is to agree to differ. This applies particularly to the recent happenings and I am hoping that the day will soon come when all that is evil will have been forgotten and only that which is good will be remembered.

"I know too that some friends are angry with those who have felt it to be their duty to side with what may be considered to be the unpopular cause in certain quarters. I plead that they too have the right to hold to their own opinion, and it is up to all to let them have that freedom. I need go no more at this stage. I am content to leave the rest to the judgment of the Congress and the country.

"The programme of the Congress has been laid down at the annual session and by the A. I. C. C. and it will be my endeavour to give effect to it literally and substantially".—United Press

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao photographed on board the ship on the arrival of the former in Bombay on Thursday.

MEDIATOR IN BENGAL POLITICS

Dr. Roy Explains Why He Accepted Working Committee Membership

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Dr. B. C. Roy, a member of the Congress Working Committee, has issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"The limelight into which I have been thrust by the recent happenings obliges me to say a few words on the situation. I have no faith in advantages of recrimination and whatever service I may be capable of, will always be devoted to avoidanc of internal strife within the Congress. But at the present juncture silence on my part would be unjustified.

No Scramble For Membership

"My action in accepting the membership of the highest political body of the Congress on behalf of Bengal or rather my inability to refuse the pressing invitation from Mahatma Gandhi to join the Working Committee has angered some of my friends. I am as ardent a Bengali as any other. Let no one deny me the privilege of making that claim. Those who know me well cannot misunderstand me. There is no scramble for membership on part of either Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh or myself. As is well-known, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was pressed to agree to serve on the Working Committee. Unfortunately for reasons of his own he felt unable to do so. Those reasons are based on his ideological differences with Mahatma Gandhi.

On Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's refusal I was asked by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad if I would join. The position was not of my seeking and yet when I was asked to bear the responsibility I could not refuse to offer my services. I had no ideological differences with other members of the Working Committee. To refuse would have been to save

(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

Dhebar's Minimum Demand

Control Over Half The Revenue

RAJKOT, May 4.

It is understood that negotiations between Durbar Virawala and Mr. Dhebar have not fructified so far because Mr. Dhebar has shown his inability to accept any scheme unless adequate provisions are made for the masses and people in the proposed reforms.

It is learnt that first Mr. Dhebar refused to accept any scheme which did not give control to the Popular Assembly over the nation-building departments and departments of Law, Justice, Police and Revenue. Later he gave up his demand for Law, Justice and Police and stuck to Revenue. But even this not being acceptable to Durbar Virawala, Mr. Dhebar is prepared to accept the scheme with control over half the Revenue.

Durbar Virawala seems to be seriously thinking over Mr. Dhebar's latest demand and negotiation may proceed further over this issue.—United Press.

Kathiawar Princes' Joint Move

RAJKOT, NOT A TEST CASE, SAYS JAMSAHEB

"Alterations In Fresh Draft Of Federation Worse Than Original"

RAJKOT, May 4.

MONTHLY JOINT DELIBERATIONS OF KATHIAWAR PRINCES TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF COMMON INTEREST AND FOR MAKING A "UNITED STAND" HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON, STATED THE JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AFTER TO-DAY'S MEETING OF PRINCES.

THE JAM SAHEB ADDED: "WE DO NOT MEAN AIMING THIS JOINT ACTION AGAINST ANYONE IN PARTICULAR."

"NOT A TEST CASE"

Asked about "Rajkot Affair," the Jam Saheb stated that he was not posted with the latest developments but he wanted all concerned to know that Rajkot was not a test case applicable to all the Princes.

Regarding Nawanagar State affairs, the Jam Saheb regretted several statements by leaders of the agitation there were based on baseless reports and he had set up a Publicity Department for the dissemination of authentic news and he suggested that other Princes may also follow the example.

REVISED INSTRUMENT

Referring to Federation the Jam Saheb said that the meeting considered the report of the Hydari Committee and the recommendations contained therein. The main item on the agenda, he added, was the consideration of the revised Instrument of Accession. The Princes who attended the meeting were of opinion that the present Instrument of Accession was heavier than the former one. Centralisation of Excise and Customs, as contained in Section 15 of the revised Instrument of Accession, declared Jam Saheb, were unacceptable to them. His Highness illustrated his statement by saying that by undertaking new industrial enterprise the State would derive no benefit as the States were to have privileges as enjoyed before March 31, 1937.

The next meeting of the Princes and Ministers will be held at Bombay by the end of this month.

WORSE THAN ORIGINAL

Referring to the question whether they could see their way to accept Federation in the light of the revised Instrument of Accession the Jam Saheb said that in his opinion Federation as it was could be hardly acceptable since several alterations made in the fresh Draft were worse than the original. He, however, could not say anything definitely at present.

Continuing his highness said: The Princes of Kathiawar had decided to meet every month and discuss problems and hold consultations with each other. They decided, he added, to have a united stand. This however did not mean that this unity was against any particular object but the same was for common interest of the Princes.

NOT A TEST CASE

Asked about the situation in Rajkot the Jam Saheb said that he and his brother Princes did not take Rajkot issue as a test case though they were watching keenly the developments at Rajkot.

His Highness left for Mendarda on excursion and he will be staying there as the guest of Bilkha Darbar.

Among the Princes who attended yesterday's meeting were those of Jamnagar, Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Dharangadra, Morvi, Palitana, Rajkot, Jasdan and Muli.—United Press.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"Restriction of sender's risk in telegrams for Albania discontinued".

ROME-BERLIN MILITARY ALLIANCE

To Be Concluded Tomorrow, Says Tokio Journal

TOKIO, May 4.

The "Asahi Shimbun" declares that information from Europe suggests that Germany and Italy have decided to conclude a military alliance which will probably be announced on May 6.—Reuter.

Jamnagar Ban On Processions

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, May 4.

An order has been issued under Section 144 Cr. P. C. putting a ban on processions throughout the State for two months.

An extraordinary Gazette notification states that such processions are likely to obstruct public peace and tranquillity.

Prajamandal circles characterise this order as reaction to the huge procession taken out yesterday in honour of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, the President of the Prajamandal

The ban is supposed to be the outcome of a Conference of State officials which met yesterday at the Jam Saheb's summer resort where it was decided to suppress Parishad propaganda.

MAHATMA TO GO TO RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 4.

Mahatma Gandhi, according to the present programme will leave Brindaban from where he will go to Rajkot.

Mr. Bhulabhai left to-night for Bombay.

Northern Ireland Exempted From Conscription Bill

EDEN REFUTES CHARGE OF TOTALITARIAN TENDENCY IN BRITAIN

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Chamberlain moving the second reading of the Military Training Bill said that the Bill would produce 200,000 men this year and 200,000 in the three years of its currency.

He declared that so far as he could judge from evidence from different parts of the country, the view which he had already expressed that their careful disposal of Government's proposals would dispose of the fears and doubts about the idea of conscription, had been confirmed.

"There could be no possible manner of doubt that the determination of the British people to put themselves in a position fully to carry out the undertakings which they had been giving as evidenced by this great departure from our old tradition, has created the profoundest respect all over Euro

Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Military Training Bill would not be applied to Northern Ireland and would be accordingly amended. Lord Craigavon, the Premier of Northern Ireland, with whom he had conferred had left the decision to the United Kingdom Government, who were desirous of avoiding differences which must arise if the Bill was applied there at present. As a recognition of the patriotism of Northern Ireland it had been decided to constitute a force on a supplementary reserve basis in the form of a light tank unit of Royal Armoured Corps.

Mr. Chamberlain concluding made an appeal in the words "the sooner we get this Bill through, the sooner we can assure the safety of the country and the greater will be the effect on different countries of Europe".

Conscientious Objectors

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the position of conscientious objectors, who he considered had been dealt with in a broad-minded manner. He anticipated that the temptation to take advantage of the provisions in this respect would be less than in the last war, because it was not now contemplated that the men would be asked to serve overseas

(Continued on page 13, col. 5)

ENGLISHMAN SENTENCED

For "Alleged Atrocity Stories" Against Nazis

BERLIN, May 4.

A British subject, Mr. Charles Hermann, was sentenced by a special court in the suburb of Moabit to eight months' imprisonment on a charge of spreading untrue "atrocity" stories.

Mr. Hermann was alleged to have declared at a dinner party that "old officers will not have anything to do with Germany and are leaving the country. German soldiers are worse than foreign soldiers and are badly dressed."—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL ESTIMATES

Appropriations Committee Approves 770 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, May 4.

It is announced that Representatives of the Appropriations Committee have approved naval estimates totalling 770 million dollars, including funds to start construction of two 45,000 ton battleships, twenty-one other warships and 500 planes.

Mr. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, testifying before the Committee, said that Japan was building three battleships between 42 and 46 thousand tons. "In my opinion, we shall not accomplish any approach to equality without building these 45,000 ton ships and starting them this year."

The battleships will be launched in 1943 and will cost 93 million dollars each. They will be armed with sixteen-inch guns.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NAZIS EXPEL ENGLISH WOMAN JOURNALIST

BERLIN, May 4.

Miss Barbara Henman, Secretary in the Berlin office of the "Daily Telegraph" has been ordered to leave Germany within fourteen days. No reason has been given. Miss Henman is the first woman among the present series of expulsions against

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted for a new settlement an executive head having experience of Municipal Boards, or Improvement Trusts or Town Areas with knowledge of construction of buildings, life of people in settlements, etc. Retired Deputy Collectors, I.C.S., and other qualified persons may apply stating minimum salary acceptable without which no application would be considered. Apply Box 126, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Absolutely first rate Stenographer for four or five months. Minimum speeds 130 words shorthand 45 words typing. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Graduates with textile experience will be given preference. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by speed certificates for speeds stated from recognised institutions. Apply Box No. 124 "Bombay Chronicle," by 8th May, 1939.

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The applicant should be able to conduct classes in English and at least one of the subjects of the B. Com. courses of the Bombay University. Starting Salary Rs. 500. Appointment on probation for one year. A man with experience and high academic qualifications will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1939. J. H. Divan, Secretary. Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (47)

68. FLATS TO LET

Coolest and most comfortable flats in Bombay, to let at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, facing sea. Unrivalled situation. Rents very reasonable. Apply P. Master on phone No. 23217. (11723)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

15th May—Radio Mechanics course for all students including undermatrics. Short period—Moderate fees—Thorough theoretical,—practical coaching. Also other advanced courses in Radio Engineering, Wireless Telegraphy,—A.M.I.E.E., etc., Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. (103)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of surplus and unserviceable miscellaneous stores available for disposal at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Department Sub-Depot, Jhansi. Price per copy Re. 1, which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 23rd May, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable either from the Controller of Stores' Office or from the Depot Superintendent, Stores Sub-Depot, Jhansi. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted.

(90)

NOTICE.

We beg to inform all our dealers that Mr. Gurupershad Jwaladin, is no longer in our service. Any one dealer dealing will do so entirely at his risk.

T. MOTANDAS & CO.,
Bombay.

138.

NOTICE.

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of a masonry bund on Dahisar River at Dahisar on or before 3 P.M. of 11th May, 1939. The value of the work to be done is about Rs. 3,000. Every tender must be accompanied by the earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash. Further particulars can be obtained during office hours at the Board's office Andheri. The tender forms will be available from the Local Board office at Andheri and from the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle Fort Bombay.

JABIR A. ALI,
President,
District Local Board, B.S.D.
Andheri, 5th May, 1939.

139.

STATEMENT.

MY ATTENTION HAS BEEN DRAWN to an article published in the "Bombay Sentinel's" issue of 13th April, 1939, wherein it has been alleged that I am doing illegal business of Sutta bets and also paying its Valan on my Pedhi. These allegations are entirely false and I do not understand why these allegations have been made against me: Every one knows that under Anti-Gambling Act, the authorities have been given wide powers and they are using these powers widely to eradicate such gambling as Sutta bets, etc. If there be an atom of truth in the said allegations against me, the authorities would not shirk taking legal steps against me. I am a member of the Mahajan Association and am doing only legal business of cotton conducted under its auspices.

(Sd.) MAGANLAL VANAJI.
Bombay, dated 3rd May, 1939.
143.

335. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted Tobacconist Firms as Authorised Dealers for Ramasnuff, the world-renowned real Mangalore Snuff, in modern Vacuum Packings. Liberal Terms H. Rama Rao & Sons, Mangalore. Branch 416, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. (11724)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Will those interested in the export business of Monkeys correspond with Box 140 "Bombay Chronicle". Great facilities will be given.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal and Bai Gulabbai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings, standing thereon, situate near Carmichael Road, containing by admeasurement about 551 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil; on the North by the property, belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and bearing D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C, Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., No. 14, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

GRAND OPENING

OF

SAGAR SESSIONS TO-DAY

AT

MINERVA

LAMINGTON ROAD

A Rare Opportunity to see the Pick of SAGAR'S best SUCCESSES!

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:

MANMOHAN

SURENDRA, BIBBO, YAKUB, ANANT MARATE, ADVANI

SUN., 7th & MON., 8th

JAGIRDAR

The Picture which established a New Standard for SAGAR. MAYA, BIBBO, SURENDRA, MOTI

TUES., 9TH

CAPT. KIRTIKUMAR

WED., 10TH

JUDGMENT OF ALLAH

THURS., 11TH

KULVADHU

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS: 1-45 P.M.

I. M. PICTURE CONGRESS & SILVER JUBILEE'S PRIDE:
New Theatres' Greatest Epic:
"DUSHMAN"
TWELFTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

THIS SATURDAY—
"DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS".
COMING AT THE
PLAZA

JOIN THE CROWDS—

AND

TAKE UP THE MOST ENTERTAINING PRODUCTION OF EZRA MIR'S

SITARA

EVEREST'S Cream of Comedy now playing to PACKED HOUSES at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Sat., Sun.: Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Railwaymen Celebrate May Day

Joshi's Advice To Put Resolutions Into Effect

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 3.

A huge meeting of M. S. M. Railway Workers was held in the compound of M. S. M. Railway Union Office with a strong audience of 5,000 Railway workers on May Day. A specially erected pandal was decorated with red buntings and red flags. A huge red flag was flying in the middle.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his speech condemned Mr. Chamberlain and the Fascist Dictators and said there could be no question of Indian help to such people as kept 35 crores of people in slavery. He exhorted workers on this May Day to prepare for an immediate struggle and said that workers would and must fight for Independence of the country.

Mr. Guruswami the General Secretary of the Federation explained the importance of the May Day which he characterised as an international day. On this day they must resolve for fight against all oppressors.

Speaking about the resolution of the Federation regarding fighting the basic demands of the Railway Workers he warned the Railway Board that this time the meaning of workers resolution was different from that at any other time. They had put their demands and they must be granted. If not the mighty front of workers would act.

Mr. N.M. Joshi explained how the Railway workers' movement was a part of general movement of all workers in the land and as also a part of the working class movement of the world He emphasised the need for workers to stand by their resolve to-day and within a year to see that those demands were granted.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya the representative of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in the course of his speech said that May Day was a day for workers of the world to demonstrate their political aspirations. It was a day when workers in all countries meet to discuss and chalk out programme to hasten the process of capturing the political power.

The British Government was bound to find itself in world war.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN AHMEDABAD

"Fight Against Capitalism And Imperialism"

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of about 5,000 workers was held in Ahmedabad in the Kamgar Maidan, under the predentship of Mr. G. M. Khan, President of the Mill Kamdar Union. The meeting place was decorated with Red flags and posters.

The meeting began with the singing of revolutionary songs by workers—Naqui.

Mr. Ranchhod Patel moved resolutions declaring solidarity of Ahmedabad workers with workers of the Soviet Union, as well as the workers, peasants and the exploited of India.

A resolution, while advocating such unity, asked the workers to come forward in the anti-imperialist struggle. It condemned Fascist aggression. The resolution further demanded a 40 hour week, compulsory recognition of Trade Unions, and withdrawal of the Trade Disputes Act.

Mr. Shivbishal, leader of the Railwaymen's Union, speaking on the resolution, said that the railway workers had now come forward and have joined their brethren against capitalism, and Imperialism.

Mr. Rajguru said that Sardar Vallabhbhai who had said that they were children could see the developing strength of the workers if only he would see the huge gathering.

Mr. Dinkar Mehta, Joint Secretary, A. I. C. S. P., said that not only the workers had to fight for their bread, but they had to fight also for political freedom, which alone could guarantee bread.

Mr. J. B. Bukhari, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, in a very fluent speech, explained in detail the present position of the Congress.

Mr. G. M. Khan asked the workers to join in thousands the Mill Kamdar Union. After some songs the meeting terminated amidst cries of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Red Flag Zindabad", and "Down with capitalism and Imperialism."

SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS FOR HYDERABAD

Lieut. Patwardhan's Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, May 4.

I understand that Lieut. Patwardhan, an Indian aviator is on a visit to Hyderabad for establishing a school of aeronautics and temporary headquarters have already been set up at Aurangabad.

Lieut. Patwardhan who was on active service in France with the British forces joined the military in 1915 and has secured diplomas in aerial gunnery, aerial bombing and is the first Indian to obtain the rank of Lieutenant.

During his stay in Hyderabad Lieut. Patwardhan met L. B. Bhopatker Vice-President of the Democratic Swarajj Party.

BRITISH LEGATION IN ALBANIA

Why Official Report Of Recent Happenings Reached England Too Late

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 24.

It is stated that a departmental economy of £200 a year is to be blamed for the delay in receiving official report by the British Foreign Office from the British Legation in Albania until some time after the Italian coup had taken place.

The Legation staff, I am told, in addition to the Minister, Sir Andrew Ryan, consisted of a vice-consul acting as secretary and a clerk who combined the duties of typist and archivist. Until a few years ago the Legation also enjoyed the services of a special messenger. Twice a month this messenger carried the Foreign Office bag from Rome to Albania, returning with the Albanian bag to Rome, whence it was forwarded to London. The messenger's salary was £250 a year.

Latterly the British Foreign Office has been economising by dispensing with the messenger and paying the archivist-typist an extra £50 a year for making these fortnightly journeys. One of these visits to Rome coincided with the Italian invasion of Albania, and the clerk's return was held up by military operations. The vice-consul-secretary happened at the same time to be away on leave. Sir Andrew Ryan was therefore obliged to cope single-handed with the ciphering and deciphering of telegrams. He even had to type his own report to the British Foreign Office.

PROPHET'S DAY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 3.

The Muslims of the city gathered in large numbers at the Triplicane Beach this evening to celebrate the Prophet's birthday.

The Prince of Arcot presided over the meeting.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.A., said that although Islam claimed fifty crores of adherents throughout the world, yet the principles of Islam had been or were being adopted by members of other communities, either individually or collectively as nations.

Other speakers dwelt on the life of the Prophet and the message of Islam.

A number of processions were taken out early in the afternoon and these terminated later at the meeting place.—A.P.

PHOENIX MILL DISPUTE

Retrenchment Without Notice Alleged! Enquiry Concludes

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Enquiry into the dispute regarding the Phoenix Mill strike was resumed to-day in the Town Hall before the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia. Mr. R. S Nimbkar and Mr. Dange were present on behalf of the mill employees while the Phoenix Mill was represented by Mr. Ramnarain Ruia, Managing Agent.

Matters connected with the change in the working conditions of employees alleged to have been introduced by the Management without due notice to workers were enquired into by the arbitrator for a few minutes.

It may be remembered that the immediate cause of the strike, according to the version of labour representatives, was the change in working conditions imposed by the Mill authorities without giving due notice to workers.

The employees refused to work under the changed conditions and over 800 women employees resorted to a stay-in-strike on the 11th of April. The strike continued till the next day until a settlement was arrived at between the Labour representatives and the Mill Management, in the presence of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Both the parties agreed to refer the points of dispute to the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia.

Lengthy statements were made on the first day of the enquiry, both by the Mill Management and the Labour representatives.

The Arbitrator referred to-day to some of the records of the mill to clear certain doubts regarding the change in working conditions.

After the evidence had been completed, Mr. Nimbkar wished to place before the Arbitrator a recent grievance of the employees. He alleged that the Mill Management was trying to recruit fresh labour and that a certain official of the mill had tried to take 200 workers into the mill premises with the police aid.

Mr. Justice Divatia said that, though this matter did not come within the purview of the arbitration, he was prepared to render all assistance to ensure cordiality and goodwill between the Mill authorities and the labour representatives.

Mr. Ramnarain Ruia stated on behalf of the Mill Management that since the employees had gone on strike without any notice, the Mill authorities were placed under the necessity of finding some men for cleaning of the machinery. The management did not intent recruiting fresh labour for the purpose of reopening the mill. Further, the Mill authorities had a right to seek protection if the workers tried to take the law into their own hands.

Mr. Nimbkar said that there was a legitimate apprehension in the minds of the mill employees that the management was seeking the aid of black legs to keep out the old staff. He further stated that, if the management required workers, it was better that they consulted labour representatives in the matter. He was prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Mill authorities ungrudgingly.

The Government Labour Officer said that he on his part was anxious that the relations between the Mill authorities and labour should always be cordial. If the management needed any workers, they could approach him so that the matter could be settled amicably.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia suggested that in the interests of goodwill between the two parties, it would be better for the Mill management to approach either the Government Labour Officer or the Officer of the Mill Owners' Association so that the requirements of the management could be fulfilled without any hitch or cause for misunderstanding.

The enquiry concluded to-day.

COMBAT FEDERATION

Panchmahal's Youth Conference's Appeal To Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

GODHRA, (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the Panchmahals Rewakanthay Youth Conference met and passed resolutions requesting the Congress not to wait for the inauguration of the Federation but to devise ways and means of combating it by resort to direct action.

By another resolution it was resolved not to help Britain in any war but to resist it by not sending men and money and utilising such a crisis for national independence.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 45
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Departures from Juhu Monday and Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

A HOLY MAN'S 15-DAY FAST

A Hindu holy man in a village on the banks of the Gandak river in Bihar decided to meditate in austerity for fifteen days. He had an underground cell of bricks and cement built and entered it. There he remained for fifteen days without food or water, according to a Bihar report. Thousands of villagers collected around, and some stayed until the end of his meditation. At an hour appointed by him fifteen days later the cell was broken, and the holy man crept out, pale and emaciated but with a faint smile on his lips. Fifteen thousand villagers greeted him. He said that his name was formerly Gorak Nath but that now he had no name.

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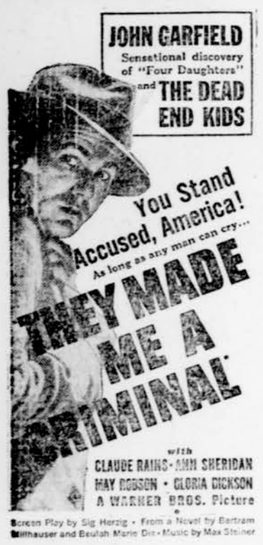
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

TO-DAY
NEW EMPIRE
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Dramatic, Soul-Stirring Story!



Screen Play by Sig Herzig • From a Novel by Bertram Millhauser and Beulah Marie Dix • Music by Max Steiner

—Also Showing—
UNIVERSAL LATEST NEWS
&
A Cartoon in Technicolour

BOOK EARLY!

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Daily: 2-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
'Ph. 41561

A FILM of TENDERNESS, BEAUTY and DRAMATIC STRENGTH.....One to SEE and REMEMBER for a LONG TIME.....

BALLERINA

STARRING:
MIA SLAVENSKA
YVETTE CHAUVIRE
JANINE CHARRAT
of the NATIONAL OPERA, Paris

THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR

UNRIVALLED
DIAMOND SETTING & SELECTION SERVICE AT MODERATE CHARGES MADRAS CLOSE SETTING A SPECIALITY
A TRIAL SOLICITED
NATIONAL JEWELLERY WORKS
SECOND FLOOR, NAVARATNA VILAS, OPPOSITE G.I.P. Rly. STATION, T.
MATUNGA — BOMBAY 19

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 7-45 Naat-I-Ruasal. 7-50 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 1-30 p.m. Your Selections. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 6-40 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 7-0 Munawwar Khan. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Caricatures. 8-15 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 8-35 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 8-50 Munawwar Khan. 9-35 Nurses: A by Miss N. D. Wynter. 9-50 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 10-5 A Sarangi Recital: Behag. 10-10 Kallan Qawwal and Party.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. Requested by a Listener in Agra. 1-34 Super Swing.
60.48 metres (4,950 kc/s.)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Munawwar Khan. 6-30 On Wings of Songs. 6-50 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 7-15 Manick Mal. 7-30 Instrumental Duet. 7-35 Shirinbai of Gwalior. 7-50 Kanan Bala. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Well-known Concertos.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 6-20 Feroz Din. 6-25 Habeebullah Khan Kabuli. 6-40 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Habeebullah Khan Kabuli. 7-45 Bullhe Shah: (Hindustani). 8-0 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 8-10 Habeebullah Khan Kabuli. 8-30 A I R Voice Orchestra. 8-40 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 9-35 Moscow: By Jane Dharamvir. 9-50 Song Recital by Rapita. 10-10 Recorded Interlude. 10-15 Character Sketches. By Frank Wheatley.

Peshawar Programme

This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi porgrammes from 8 p.m.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Musical Variety. 12-30 p.m. Ghulam Mustafa. 12-45 Diversity in Styles. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. Fourth Lesson. 1-25 Deskar on Violin. By S. Parsekar. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Bhavgetts. 3-45 Ghazals. 4-0 Dadras and Geets. 4-15 Dugane. 6-0 Kesarbai Bandodker. 6-30 South Indian Music. 6-45 Kallubuwa Kulkarni. 7-0 Film Review. 7-15 Kallubuwa Kulkarni. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Film Review. 8-0 Kesarbai Bandodker. 8-30 Death of Napoleon. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Grace Belcourt: Violin Recital. 9-55 Guy Weitz: Organ. 10-0 Olive Morgan: Vocal Recital. 10-10 Julia Wortmann. Pianoforte Recital. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Children's Hour. By Aunt Hilda. 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Radio Movies. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. A selection.
12-30 p.m. Vocal variety 12-50 Music 1-30 Readings from Quran 1-45 Mosharaf H. Khan 2-0 Variety 5-0 For children 6-0 For children 6-40 When Sun goes down 7-30 Nandaranir-Sansar 9-30 Reba Shome 9-45 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee 10-15 Parimal Kusari.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 7-30 p.m As in Calcutta I 7-30 Four new songs 8-0 Ramala Mazumdar 8-15 Ila Ghose 8-30 Ful Mohammud 8-50 Selection 9-30 Mukti.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Sandhi-Prakash 6-20 Mannabai of Allahabad 6-40 Rashid Ahmad Khan of Cawnpur 7-0 Bhuli Hui Yaad 7-25 Qadir Baksh 7-45 Tan Paltas 8-0 Play in three acts, 2 By Shaukat Thanvi 815 Jazbat 8-45 Mahesh Narayan Saksena 9-40 Mixed melodies 10-0 Mannabai of Allahabad 10-10 Rashid Ahmad Khan 10-30 Mohamhad Ashraf.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. K. Lakshmidoss Rao Vocal 5-30 N. R. Krishnamurthy Iyer: Flute 6-0 K. Lakshmidoss Rao Vocal 6-30 Shrimati T. Ramathilakamma: Vocal 7-0 Kochunni 7-10 Carnatic Orchestra 7-15 Literature: (Tamil) 7-30 P. Narayansami Pillai Vocal 8-0 Shrimati Ramathilakamma: Voval 8-30 P. Narayanasami Pillai Vocal 9-20 Bell maker 9-35 Carnatic Orchestra 9-45 S. Rajagopala Iyer Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 Devotional Ditty 6-10 Story in Telugu 6-20 Gems from Jayadeva 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 Night at the Ballet 10-0 Love song 10-10 Arthur Vander Holt.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Scrapbook for 1929 8-30 Dudley Beaven 8-50 'Mary Celeste' 9-30 News 9-45 Recital by Daphne Coburn (Australian Pianist) 10-0 New Georgian Trio 10-20 Sports news.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. R. P. Patel is appointed an Inspector of notified factories on probation for two years.

The leave granted to the Rev. F. Cowburn, a Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by two months on half average pay.

A temporary post of second grade Deputy Collector is created for six months or until an Assistant Collector is available, vice Mr. G. H. Astle, I.C.S., and Mr. G. V. Vaidya, Mamlatdar, to hold it and to do duty as Dist. Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer, vice Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., transferred.

Dr. V. N. Gokhale, Assistant Investigator, Dry Farming Research Scheme, Sholapur is granted leave on average pay for three months and 13 days from 19th February, 1939.

Mr. R. B. Gode is appointed to officiate as Assistant Investigator Dry Farming Research Scheme, Sholapur vice Dr. V. N. Gokhale.

Dr. G. S. Cheema, Horticulturist to Government, is granted leave on average pay for three months from 1st May, 1939.

Mr. P. G. Dani, Officiating Assistant Horticulturist to Government, is appointed to officiate as Horticulturist to Government, vice Dr. G. S. Cheema proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. Nazareth, Superintendent, Ganeshkhind Fruit Experimental Station, Kirkee, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Horticulturist to Government, vice Mr. P. G. Dani.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development is appointed as 'ex-officio' Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, in addition to his own duties, for six months from 1st May, 1939.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, LL.B., Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Poona, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for six weeks from 23rd March, 1939 with permission to prefix to his leave the holiday on Wednesday (22nd March 1939).

Mr. R. R. Karnik, LL.B., Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. M. C. Shah, LL.B., Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge Surat, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S. on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S. on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Nasik.

Mr. R. M. Bhise, LL.B. on relief to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, reverting Mr. M. C. Shah, LL.B.

The leave granted to Mr. R. C. Motwani, M.S. (Bom.), B.M.S.—Class I, Division II, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, by the Surgeon General was extended up to 31st March, 1939.

Mr. A. S. Keskar, Assistant Master, B. J. High School, Thana to continue as officiating Head Master of that High School, with effect from the 1st February, 1939.

Baldevdas Girdharlal, talati of Salajda saza, taluka Dholka, district Ahmedabad, has been dismissed from Government service.

The Government of Bombay has invested Mr. R. H. M. Clayton, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).

The Government of Bombay has invested Mr. M. C. Shah, LL.B., who has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

The Governor of Bombay has reappointed Dr. M. L. Mistry, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) as Teacher of Clinical Medicine, Grant Medical College and Honorary Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of five years with effect from the 11th May 1939.

The Governor of Bombay has reappointed Mr. M. V. Modi, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.) as Teacher of Clinical Surgery, Grant Medical College and Honorary Surgeon G T. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of five years with effect from the 5th May, 1939.

Mr. V. V. Brahme, B.A., LL.B., is appointed with effect from the date on which he takes over charge to be Subordinate Government Pleader, Baramati, in the Poona District vice Mr. S. V. Karandikar, for a period of three years. The appointment is liable to be terminated on three months' notice.

The appointment is also subject to the condition that the holder thereof is liable to be removed at any time from his office, if, in the opinion of Government he is found to be guilty of conduct which is incompatible with his duties as Subordinate Government Pleader.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to misadventure to-day, at the inquest on Mrs. Gaymay Framroji Major (40), who resided in a building on Queen's Road. She died of camphor poisoning in the Parsi General Hospital on April 29.

Nine persons alleged to be gamblers were arrested by the city police last night, in different parts of the city on a charge of "Sutta" Gambling.

They were placed before Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon to-day, and were ordered to be released on bail.

On a charge of Criminal Breach of trust in respect of Rs. 334 Dattatraya Shankerrao, a bill-collector, was put up before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, this morning. He was ordered to be released on bail.

It is alleged that the accused, who is a bill collector for a dairy firm, collected the money between February and April but did not hand over the amount to the complainant.

Two school-boys aged 14 and 16 respectively went for a swim near the beach at Cadell Road, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon.

Both the boys were found drowned. Their bodies were seen floating.

Evening-strollers, who happened to spot the bodies, managed to haul them ashore.

The Police, who were immediately informed, made inquiries and took charge of the bodies and sent them to the Morgue.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Bombay Coroner at the inquest on Surya Kant B. Mhatre and Ramakant W. Naik, to-day.

Social Vice Case

Sitabai (35) daughter of Rama was arrested by the Police of vigilance Branch in connection with a social vice case yesterday evening and is ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 18th May at the Girgaum Court.

On the information received in the Vigilance Branch C. I. D. that clandestine prostitution was being carried on, on a large scale in No. 5 on the ground floor of house No. 122 at Ardeshar Dadyset Street off Vithalbhai Patel Road, and women from respectable families were supplied for prositution to customers, a bogus customer was sent to verify the truth.

A raid was arranged on the 3rd instant in the evening when a two and one-rupee silver coins were given in the presence of a Punch and the same were handed over to the bogus customer. The Police accompanied by two Punch witnesses followed him. On a certain signal given by him the room mentioned above was raided when the bogus customer and a woman were found in a compromising position on a wooden bed in the room.

It is alleged that Sitabai had been carrying on clandestine prostitution since a long time and had been living on the earnings of women supplied to customers.

City Solicitor On Trial

Can the statements made by a deceased person be admitted in evidence. This point was argued at great length when the hearing of the case in which Mr. Kaikhushroo Manekji Surveyor, a Solicitor who is charged with aiding and abetting in cheating Mr. Sorabji B. Tata, was resumed this afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. N Kanuga objected to the statements made by Mr. Shapurji Billimoria (deceased) to the complainant going in as evidence and read out portions of the evidence from the complainant's version, which he wanted to be deleted.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor stated that the charge against the accused was not one of substantive cheating but of aiding and abetting in cheating. Abetment meant instigating or engaging others in conspiracy and one clement in conspiracy was what the co-conspirators agreed to do. Section 10 of the Evidence Act allowed such statements to go in. It was immaterial whether conspirator was indicted or not, was dead or alive. Sub Clause 3, Section 32 of the Evidence Act. also allowed such statements to go in.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga observed that such statements were inadmissible in law and that the prosecution had not made out any case. At this stage the Court rose for lunch and the case was adjourned.

Din Mohamed was arrested yesterday on a charge of theft and was ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum court.

It was alleged that yesterday Miss Doyle left the nurses' quarters at the St. Elizabeth Nursing Home to attend the mass in the morning, on her way to the chapel she met Rama in the quarters and instructed him to bring her dhobi clothes. During her absence the suspect entered the room and removed jewellery and cash worth Rs. 47 and when the nurse returned to her room she found them missing. She immediately made a complaint to the Police.

Cotton Exchange Case

Defence arguments continued in the case against seven Directors and members of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., in the Court of Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon on Tuesday.

Mr. Balubhai Desai, Defence Counsel read out the reports of meetings held from time to time before the exchange restarted business on March 5, 1838.

The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

IT'S QUICK ENERGY THAT COUNTS
—and he'll get it from this modern nourishing breakfast

● Jumping, running, on the go—he's burning energy every minute. Protect him from lowered vitality, with food that supplies quick energy. In the morning, see that he gets KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes—the modern, *quick*-energy breakfast. Ready to serve with milk and sugar. Ten helpings in every packet. At all stores.

Enjoy Your Summer Evenings
AT THE
"FILM EXHIBITION"

LOCATION:
MARINE DRIVE

TIME:
DAILY 5 TO 12 P. M.

ADMISSION:
As. 4 (Adults)
As. 2 (Children)

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL PROGRAMME
On 'RADIO' at 9-35 P. M. at 'BRINDABAN' Gardens

1. Minerva Orchestra.
2. "Our First Screen Appearance" by S. MODI and NASEEM.
3. "I Love to Act," by JAHAGIRDAR.
4. "Before I Step on the Set," by CHANDRAMOHAN.
5. Songs by SHEELA & NASEEM.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRAND GALA OPENING
TO-MORROW AT 1-45 P. M

A Turbulent Tale of a Blind Man, who could see the world and feel that it was generous and kindly..... But when he could see with his own eyes he hated it.....

WHY?

That was

THE 'KICK'

OF FATE which CHANGED his ENTIRE OUTLOOK of LIFE.....

Shree RANJIT MOVITONE'S
MIGHTY MELODRAMA
Starring:—
MADHURI
KUMAR
CHARLIE, WAHIDAN, VISHWARLAL
LALA YAKUB,
RAM MARATHE, Etc.

THE 'KICK'

Direction:
Mr. KARDAR.

From TO-MORROW At
WEST-END
TALKIES :: LAMINGTON ROAD

W. I. F. A. Meeting

TRIBUTES TO MR. HENRICHS

The eighth annual general meeting of the Western India Football Association, Limited, was held on Thursday evening at the Cooperage, Mr. Nadkarni, a Vice-President took the chair.

BEST WISHES TO HENRICHS.

At the outset, the Chairman read out a letter from Mr. A. C. Henrichs, the out-going President of the W. I. F. A. wishing the Association and Bombay soccer every success. The Chairman proposed to send a reply to him, on behalf of the members, expressing their deep regret at his sudden departure on account of ill-health and wishing him speedy recovery.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Football League associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chairman and requested him to convey to Mr. Henrichs the best wishes of the I. F. L.

ACCOUNTS ADOPTED.

The first item on the agenda was then taken up. It was the Audited Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet. They revealed a deficit of Rs. 577 in the year's working, although the revenue side showed a marked appreciation in the income. The accounts were duly passed.

VIOLATION OF RULES CONDONED.

Then the Secretary placed before the meeting the names of those who had succeeded in the postal ballot. Mr. J. C. Maitra raised a point of order. He referred to Clause (iii) of Rule 27 which laid down that the names of candidates shall appear in the list in alphabetical order. He pointed out that this had not been done in case of the Vice-Presidents. Therefore he held that the nominations for these posts were invalid.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi supported Mr. Maitra's contention.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order.

ANOTHER OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Thereupon Mr. Maitra raised a second point of order whereby he questioned the legality of the ruling. In support he pointed out that Mr. Nadkarni, the Chairman was one of the parties concerned in the said nominations.

The Chairman overruled this objection also.

Then came the Presidential election. According to the ballot, Mr. H. E. Brandon was the candidate. Mr. Gulam Husein Soonawalla proposed Mr. H. R. Hoolitan for the position. On the show of hands, the Chairman declared Mr. Brandon elected without giving out the number of votes obtained by each candidate. A poll was demanded. And the result was that Mr. Brandon was defeated and Mr. Hoolitan was elected. There was thunderous cheering at the announcement of the result.

MAITRA GOES UNPOLLED.

The election of the Vice-President was taken up next, Mr. N. G. Nadkarni and Capt. G. C. Shaw were the candidates in the field.

Mr. Gulam Hussein Soonawalla proposed and Mr. G. C. Mitter seconded the name of Mr. J. C. Maitra.

Votes being taken on the first two names, as ruled above, they were declared elected. Mr. Maitra's name was not therefore placed before the meeting.

NEW COMMITTEE.

After Mr. E. J. Turner and Mr N. E. Musry were re-elected Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively, the names of the nominated members of the Committee were placed before the meeting. Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza's name was also proposed. But on votes being taken, the following nominated members were declared elected.

Messrs. D. Moir, L. Hibbert, A. Todd, A. A. Taylor, C. B. Sethna, N. M. Chinoy, F. G. Russell, J. F. Latta, R. F. Munshi, A. E. Wilkins, A. F. S. Talyarkhan and Capt. T. R. Dow.

After the auditors were reappointed the meeting came to a close late in the evening.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Matches For Week-End

The Bengal Club Cup League, under the auspices of the Indian Football League will commence in the northern part of the City next week-end. The following are the matches fixed:—

SHIVAJI PARK, MAHIM.

Saturday, 6th May, 4-50 p.m.:—Young Muslims vs. Parel Students S. C.

5-50 p.m.:—Young Boys S. C. vs. Bengal Club.

Sunday, May 7, 4-50 p.m.:—White Star F. C. vs. Crocodiles F. C.

5-50 p.m.:—"Times of India" vs. Burma Shell F. C.

ST. XAVIER'S GROUND, PAREL.

Sunday, May 7, 4-50 p.m.:—Matunga Athletic vs. Khatau Sports.

5-50 p.m. Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. United Young Friends.

CAN BE PREVENTED

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

Tek

(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilized, in sealed container
—6 colours.—

ALSO: Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream. Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder. Z-o Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Cuticura Ointment and Johnson's Bellidonna Plasters.

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

"A" WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

Hearing Of Petition Challenging Validity

The case in which Mr. Deoji Gopalji filed a petition challenging the validity of the election of three candidates from the Colaba and Fort constituency to the Bombay Municipality, came up for further hearing before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on Thursday.

The respondents in the case are Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. R. F. Munshi, and Mr. Y. G. Pundit. The petition requested the Court to set aside the election of the three successful candidates on the ground of corrupt practices and further prayed that Mr. Deoji Gopalji and Mr. Pardiwala be declared duly elected.

Jilloo Ganpat-Shinde was cross-examined by Mr. A. S. Davar. In the course of his cross-examination, the witness stated that he knew Deoji Gopalji and voted for him during the last Municipal election, because he was a Congressman. During the election time Mr. Ali Mahomed, whose tenant he had formerly been engaged him to work for other candidate

To a further question, the witness said that he was asked by Mr. Deoji Gopalji whether he cast any false votes in favour of Mr. Meyer Nissim. The witness told him that he gave votes to Mr. Nissim through impersonation.

Further cross-examined the witness stated that he had been paid one rupee per day by Mr. Gopalji since the petition was filed.

Asked what he meant by recording two votes, witness said that he once recorded the voting independently in favour of the Congress. On the second occasion he tried to impersonate Anant Amrute but he was caught.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.

Another witness for the petitioner, Masoo Malu stated in his examination-in-chief that he was asked to work for Mr. Y. G. Pundit by one Madhu, on the election day, for which he was promised a remuneration of Rs. 2. His work consisted of taking voters to the polling booth. He was given by Madhu a card bearing the name of a voter, Pandurang M. Thore and was asked to impersonate the voter. He did it in favour of Mr. Pundit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vaidya the witness repeated what he said earlier regarding the impersonation.

A mild sensation was caused when Ali Mohiuddin, a witness for the petitioner, entirely changed his ground and flatly denied having gone to the polling booth at all, contrary to what he had stated before Mr. Pardiwala. He had stated previously that he impersonated Ghulam Hussein Moti, a voter, during the election.

The ballot counterfoil bearing the forged signature in Gujarati, of Ghulam Hussein Moti was shown to the witness. Asked by the Court, the witness said he did not know Gujarati.

The witness was allowed to be cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Karim Imam Khan, Mahadeo Appaji and other witnesses were also examined.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Mr. B. K. Nicholson and Mr. C. G. Vakil appeared for the petitioner. Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for Mr. M. Nissim, Mr. T. M. Guido with Mr. M. Nimazi for Mr. R. F. Munshi and Mr. R. Vaidya for Mr. Pundit.

Mr. Pardiwala and the Municipal Commissioner, respondents in the case, were represented by Mr. Sanjana and Mr. Blair respectively.

The case stands adjourned till Friday.

Test Wicket-Keeper Turns Bowler

LONDON, May 4.

The Test Wicket-keeper, Leslie Ames, fearing that the added strain of keeping wicket during the early season in rather cold weather would accentuate his back trouble, is not keeping wicket during May but he will be included in the Kent team for batting.

Although pitches were soft today, fast bowlers were successful.

The West Indies player Williams took three wickets for fourteen. Bowes in a spell captured three wickets conceding 16 runs and Gover returned an analysis of 14|2|43|5.—Reuter.

Prophet's Day At Daman

(From A Correspondent)

DAMAN, May 4.

Daman Sewa Samiti celebrated Prophet Iben Day on Wednesday in the Government School Hall, Daman. Mr. Yusuf Fozen Agent to King Saud, presided. Mr. Sharfuddin Fadra, the Samiti's President, thanked and garlanded Mr. Fozen.

REORGANISATION OF KOLHAPUR POLICE

Dewan Made Inspector-General

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, May 4.

Today's Kolhapur Gazette notification No. 55 says: To overhaul and reorganise the State Police Department for stricter and better control and prompt disposal of work the Chhatrapati Maharaja is pleased to delegate to Rao Bahadur Surve, general control and supervision of His Highness powers of Government under various sections of the District Police Act and to order that for the working of the Police Department Kolhapur State proper will have two divisions, the first comprising Kolhapur City and Karvir Peta and the second division comprising the remaining eight Petas and Mahals of the State.

NEW OFFICERS

Five new posts, namely one Inspector General, one Deputy Inspector General, one Assistant Deputy Inspector General and two District Superintendents of Police are created. The posts of Chief and Assistant Chief Police officers are abolished.

Rao Bahadur Surve, Rao Bahadur Ghorpade, Meherban Nimbalkar and Mr. Swami are respectively appointed the I.G.P.D., I.G.P., Assistant D.I.G.P., and District Superintendent. Mr. Nimbalkar is to hold two offices.

Another notification in the Gazette signed by Rao Bahadur Surve Prime Minister, says in exercise of the power conferred by the above notification No. 55, I hereby delegate all the powers which I hold as I.G.P. to Rao Bahadur Ghorpade, D.I.G.P. of Kolhapur. The power of appointing and dismissing an officer of the rank of Inspector and Sub-Inspector is reserved by the Diwan R. B. Ghorpade's salary is Rs. 650 per month.

BHAVNAGAR LABOUR LEADERS' DEPORTATION

Mr. Jhabvala's Statement

In connection with the deportation orders served on Mr. Jhabvala, President-elect of the Bhavnagar State Workers' Conference and Messrs. Rajguru, Jangada, Chaturvedi, Rasik, Bhatt, Chandulal Trivedi and Shukal, on the 30th April, and May 1st, the following statement has been issued by Mr Jhabvala for the Public.

Since some time past the workers in the Bhavnagar State had been anxiously desirous of getting themselves organised into Unions. Some local workers, Messrs. Rajguru, Jangada, Chaturvedi, Rasik, Bhatt, Chandulal Trivedi and Shukal, organised municipal employees, hawkers and Railway workers and desired me last year to go in their midst and help them in laying the movement on sound lines. No objection was raised by the State Authorities at that time and when a strike of the Railway employees took place it was settled in a spirit of compromise so that no militant action would ever be said to have been resorted to by my colleagues mentioned above.

Noticing the general awakening among the industrial employees I asked them to hold a Workers' Conference at Bhavnagar with a view to setting afoot a State Employees' Federation to agitate for the redress of their just grievances, which are only too many to enumerate here. But before we could take any legitimate step an order was served on us on the charge that Rajguru, Trivedi, and Bhatt are inciting trouble among the workers and the remaining, including myself, were helpers. And secondly that we are all Communists.

Thus we were all deported out of the Bhavnagar territory. The State authorities have thought of thus causing a set-back to the onward march of working class organisation. But they have taken an ill-advised step as they did even care to wait to note what were the aims and objects of the Conference and what were the resolutions that were going to be passed. The public are left to imagine the terrors under which the State industrial employees have to work and how the honest and good intentions of Labour workers are foiled by the planned reactionary behaviour of the State authorities. As soon as we find time for doing the greatest good to the State employees of Bhavnagar we shall defy the State orders after giving due constitutional notice to the Diwan Saheb of Bhavnagar.

In the meantime I have earnestly to request the President of the Praja Parishad to be held shortly to fight for our rights of organising the workers as ordinary peace-loving citizens in this country.

PATNA May 3.—The Government of Bihar have sanctioned a further grant of Rs 15,000 as gratuitous relief to sufferers in fires in Purnea district.

COMMERCE MEMBER VISITS EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, May 4.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, paid a visit on the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Congress to the Motion Picture Silver Jubilee Exhibition on the Marine Drive Reclamation this evening at 10-30 p.m. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was received at the gate by Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar and Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Jt. Hon. Secretaries and was taken round the Exhibition.

The Commerce Member spent about an hour in the Exhibition grounds. He expressed himself very pleased with the Exhibition and observed that "the Exhibition is remarkably good."

Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, President of the Motion Picture Society of India and Seth Walchand Hirachand were also present and went round with the Commerce Member.—A. P.

"Inhuman Treatment" Of Parishad Workers

The president of the Grain Merchants Association, Bombay has sent a telegram to the Maharao of Cutch referring to the reports of "inhuman treatment" of Parishad workers in jail and urging upon His Highness to institute an impartial inquiry.

(Continued from Page 7).

tise these principles among ourselves.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the appointed time and made his first public speech at Kumar Bagh on the occasion of the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.

EARLY DAYS RECALLED.

At the outset, Gandhiji referred to the leaflets distributed among the villagers, purported to be signed by Mr. Prajapati Misra preventing the people from coming to Brindaban on the ground of plague, and the want of proper arrangements for drinking water, etc. It was by the distribution of these leaflets by friends—how could he call them enemies—that he was told that attendance at the exhibition would be very thin. But, he said, even if five people came, he would tell them about the exhibition. He was, however, glad that so many people had come.

Gandhiji recalled his first visit to Champaran and the condition of the people in those days. He made particular reference to the fact how difficult it had been for Mr. Chotalal and himself to induce the people of these localities to work in their leisure hour.

BAN ALL FOREIGN CLOTH.

Inviting them all to see the exhibition, Mahatmaji said that "If they did not encourage the exhibition and used "khaddar" and still complained that "khadi" was costly, what was he to do.

If they wore cloth made in other countries such as Japan, etc. they were not fit for living in this land. He personally would not take foreign cloth, even if it was given free. Mahatmaji maintained that things produced by the people of this country were ultimately cheaper, taking a long-range view of things.

Nira was another thing that they would find in the exhibition, and he held that there was no harm in drinking it. Gur made from it was also better than sugar, because it was not at all injurious. Nor was there any alcohol in nira.

Concluding Gandhiji said they would see how the poor people were engaged in doing small things were able to earn something. Of course, they could not become rich, but the poverty as it existed at present would be eliminated.—United Press.

Where Gandhiji Started Satyagraha 22 Years Ago

CHAMPARAN, May 4.

A crowd of several thousand had a "darshan" of Gandhiji during his evening prayers yesterday. Gandhiji stood before the crowd for a few minutes and after he had returned to his hut Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressed the gathering.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in an introductory speech recalled Gandhiji's satyagraha in Champaran 22 years ago, when he had taken up the cause of the peasantry and brought about redress of their grievances against the Indigo planters. Champaran peasants, therefore, owed a deep debt of gratitude to Gandhiji.

Mr. B. G. Kher addressing the gathering said that he had come to Champaran for the reason that he looked upon it with veneration and considered it a place of pilgrimage being associated with the early struggle of Gandhiji and the scene of initiation of a movement by him which showed such marvellous results.—A.P.

Gandhi Seva Sangh

EMBLEM OF NON-VIOLENCE

MAHATMA COMMENDS CHARKA: PLEA FOR PURIFICATION OF CONGRESS

CHAMPARAN, May 3. (Delayed).

The first day's proceedings of the annual session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh which is being held at Brindaban commenced at 2-30 p.m. to-day. Mr. Kishorelal Ghanshamlal Mashruwala presiding.

Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Shrimati Asha Devi and others were present.

Mahatma Gandhi received Mr. Brajkishore Prasad, one of the oldest Congress members of Bihar, when the latter mounted the dais. Mahatmaji seated him by his side.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Mr. Prajapati Mishra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then made his speech welcoming the delegates to the session. He referred to the glorious part played by Gandhiji for the uplift of the people of Champaran when they were down-trodden, and expressed unbounded joy that Mahatmaji had found time to come to the place where he originally started his activities. He also informed the audience that a sum of Rs. 55,000 had been collected in connection with the session.

Thereafter, the President addressed the members and made a long speech which the Press was not allowed to report.

Mahatma Gandhi next addressed the members for about an hour. At the outset, he dwelt at some length on his experiences in Rajkot, and pointed out how the incident had created a new chapter in his experiment with truth and non-violence. He exhorted the members of the Sangh to take the charkha with devotion and earnestness. They must regard it as an emblem of non-violence and a source of strength. They must also have living and active faith in God.

Mahatmaji further stressed the need for purification and observed that the Sangh members should effect their own purification. So far as the corruption in the Congress was concerned, they would make as much contribution towards the removal of it as possible. But it was primarily the duty of the Congress to purify itself. Mahatmaji added: We had nothing to say regarding the opposition to Gandhism. "Gandhivada" was not a correct term. It should be called "Ahimsavada."

Babu Rajendra Prasad will open the Basic Education Section at 8 p.m.—United Press.

Foreign Cloth May Not Be Accepted, Even If Offered Free

GANDHIJI'S EMPHASIS ON USE OF GOODS MADE BY INDIANS

CHAMPARAN, May 3.

The disputes in schools over the hoisting of the national flag was referred to by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, while hoisting the national flag at Kumar Bagh this morning in the presence of a large gathering.

He said that the flag being the emblem of peace, it should not be forced on anyone. Those who loved national flag should try to win the hearts of others, so that they might accept it.

Continuing Babu Rajendra Prasad explained the significance of the flag. Truth and non-violence he said, were the basis of the flag, and it was by adhering to these principles that they had been able to keep it flying and as a result of which there had been such great awakening.

Those who thought that truth and non-violence had to be observed only in our dealings with others were entirely in the wrong. It was equally necessary to prac-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

A few years ago he used to suffer from fits of depression, headaches and pains in the heart. Although he rested in the evening he went to his work next day feeling tired. Finally, he decided to see his doctor, who told him that his trouble was high blood pressure induced by the climate, and prescribed a course of 'Phyllosan' tablets. After a few weeks he began to feel better, found he was taking a new interest in life—his blood pressure was reduced and his heart pains and headaches had almost disappeared. Now he is completely recovered and his health never worries him because he leaves it in the good hands of 'Phyllosan.' The principal ingredient of 'Phyllosan' tablets has been described by scientists as "the most wonderful substance in our world."

'Phyllosan' tablets prepared according to the formula of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, and they have brought relief from abnormal blood pressure and heart trouble to many thousands of sufferers. Basically, 'Phyllosan' tablets are a concentrated vegetable extract — they contain no animal products or harmful drugs — and give you all the vital elements upon which your very life force depends. 'Phyllosan' tablets do not promise to work miracles overnight, but if you take a regular course, the results will astonish you. 'Phyllosan' tablets are obtainable from all chemists and stores. Make up your mind to start a course of 'Phyllosan' tablets to-day!

START A COURSE OF

PHYLLOSAN

Pronounced FIL-O-SAN TABLETS TO-DAY!

The Registered trade mark 'Phyllosan' is the property and denotes the product of Natural Chemicals Ltd., 12, Clipstone Street, London, W.1. If you find any difficulty in obtaining 'Phyllosan' Tablets write direct to J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Dept. D. Post Office Box No. 258, Bombay. They will send you a supply V.P.P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 2, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 14, 1358
Parsi: Adar 2, 1308
Hightide: 6-33 13-26
Lowtide: 6-37 19-21
Sunrise: 9h 9m
Sunset: 7h 3m
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Saturday, May 6.

S. S. "Strathnaver" sails with mails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Adams' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"Owing to the general breakdown of wires, telegraphic communication with stations Gauhati, Parbatipur and Gauhati Saifpur is imperfect and telegrams to and from these stations are subject to delay."

MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

The Subjects Committee meeting of the Indian Motion Picture Congress will be held at the Pandal to-day (Friday).

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in Mangaldas Nathubhai dispensary during the month of April, 1939, was 1,460 of whom 773 were males and 684 females.

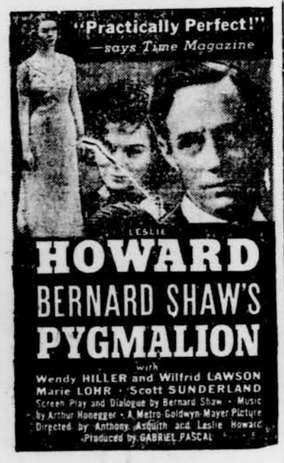
KHOJA MATRICULATE CANDIDATES

The members of Khoja Student League have proposed to award a medal to each of the successful candidates of the Khoja community in the last Matriculation Examination of 1939. The candidates are requested to furnish their names and address with their seat numbers to the Secretaries of the Khoja Student League, 55, 59 Darga Mohalla, Dongri, Bombay 9.

MUSLIM LADIES CELEBRATE PROPHET DAY

Under the auspices of the Prophet Birthday Celebration Committee, Ladies Branch, the anniversary of the Prophet of Islam will be commemorated at the Muslim Ladies gathering to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall opposite Museum, when Mrs. S. A. Qadri will perform the opening ceremony and Mrs. Shafi Tayabji will preside.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045



EROS
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST LOVE STORY of ALL TIME! 'Ph. 41561.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BHARAT-MATA—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"City of Silence" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Back Street". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Stagecoach" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Made Me A Criminal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Time as usual.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ballerina", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"In Old Chicago" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Ex-Governor of the Central Provinces who will be leaving for London by S.S. "Strathnaver" on Saturday arrived in Bombay yesterday. He is staying at the Nizam's Palace on Napean Sea Road.

ADDRESS TO RAGHAVENDRA RAO

A meeting of Andhras will be held at the Andhra Mahasabha premises, Kunwar Kunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when an address will be presented to Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, a distinguished Andhra Statesman, on the eve of his departure to England as Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

HINDU SABHA RECEPTION TO DR. RAO

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha and its Working Committee will give reception to Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Adviser-designate to the Secretary of State for India to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. on the grounds of the Swastika League.

NAGPUR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of the President to the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 17th instant at Wardha. Due notice of the same would be given by the Secretary, P. C. C. mentioning place, time, etc.

CONCERT OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC

A concert of Indian music has been organised by Miss C. Lakdawala at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel at 5 p.m. to-day (Friday), when Mr. Goolestan R. Bilimoria will take the chair.

VILE PARLE RATE PAYERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Committee desire to inform the Rate Payers of the Vile Parle Municipality District that the necessary letter of protest against the Vile Parle Municipality's action in discontinuing the rebate of 10 per cent. in respect of the assessment of properties which must be sent to the Municipality before the 15th instant has been prepared by the Committee and forms of the letter can be obtained from the Committee's Office (Pakhade's Bungalow, opposite Municipal Office).

SATYAMURTI'S TAMIL LECTURE

Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central) will deliver a public lecture in Tamil on "Our Motherland" (Nam Nadu) at the Nappoo Hall Gardens, Matunga, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m under the auspices of the S. I. Association.

"GOLDEN FETTERS"

The Fine Arts Circle, Matunga, put on boards Mr. Sambandha Mudaliar's social play in Tamil, 'The Golden Fetters,' before a large gathering at Damodar Hall, Parel, on Wednesday afternoon. The acting was of a high order. The play was directed by Mr. Kalyanasundaram, Art Director of Sagar Film Co.

LECTURE AT J. J. MODY HALL

The European Mazdaznan will deliver a lecture on "Man know thyself physically, spiritually and intellectually" to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall.

May Day In Delhi

DELHI, May 2

Under the auspices of Workers' League, a meeting of the workers of Delhi was held at Korolbagh near Delhi Cloth Mills to observe May Day.

Comrade Moti Singh, a worker, presided over the meeting. Several labour leaders including Chandoo Bibi, Ajit Das Gupta, Ganga Sahai and others addressed the workers and explained to them the significance of the day and asked them to strengthen the national movement as war situation was developing and as it would be necessary to present a common united anti-imperialist national front and bring about the economic and political salvation of the exploited people of Hindusthan.

MODERN ENGLISH POETRY

Dr. Iyengar's Lecture Under P. E. N. Auspices

Delivering the last lecture of the P. E. N. season on Thursday evening Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar of Lingraj College Belgaum, drew a doleful picture of modernist poetry.

The meeting which was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.

NEW AND OLD POETS.

The lecturer said that a poet could be modern either in the choice of his themes, or the temper of his poetry or merely in the technique. The modern poet may not sing of tales of long ago but might choose a steam-roller or an engine as the subject of his Verse. There were poets like Armstrong and Abercrombie who dealt with love in the traditional manner while to D. H. Lawrence and Aldous Huxley, Love was some thing of mystery, at once detestable and enthralling while a poet like Scott glorified war, a modern poet would treat it as some thing evil, simply and solely evil. But the difference between Robert Bridges' "Testament of Beauty" and the love songs of Spencer or those of Keats lay merely in certain technical innovations.

FUTURE OF ENGLISH POETRY.

The lecturer proceeded to classify contemporary poets as modern or modernistic. To the first class belonged men like Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Walter de la Mare, W. B. Yeats and others. But Edith Sitwell and her two brothers were typical examples of modernist poets.

T. S. Elliot, Hopkins and Wilfred Owden were the three prophets of modernist poetry. He analysed Elliot's "Waste Land" and other poems and said that defeatism was the key note of his verse. Vulgarity was his hero and his dramas were enacted in a hell specially created by him. Hopkins had resurrected the old English alliterative poetry and Owden had brought in Para Rhymes.

After critising in details the extravangance of modernist poetry the lecturer concluded by stating that the future of English poetry would be as bright as its past.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia said that the grand theme, the grand argument and grand manner of the older poets was almost past still he did not despair of the future.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel To Open New Building

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will open the Lalji Naranji Building, opposite the Churchgate Station, for the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on Friday, 19th instant. On the same day Mr. Ehulabhai Desai will unveil the statue of the late Lalji Naranji.

Radio Station Directors' Conference

Seven items out of a total of more than 200, contained in the agenda, were stated to have been disposed of at the conference of the directors of All-India Radio stations at their eighth quarterly conference, on Thursday. Mr. Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting in India, presided.

The items discussed on Thursday were understood to be entirely with regard to the administrative problems, concerning the internal working of the stations separately and as a whole.

It is learnt that for at least another two days the conference will mainly busy itself with the internal administrative difficulties and that a decision with regard to the part to be played by All-India Radio in the event of war may be taken later.

It is expected that brisk work will be done during the last days of the conference which is expected to last till May 12

It is understood that at the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Lionel Fielden will visit Trichinopoly and open the new station there.

The directors who attended the conference were: Mr. J. R. Stapleton, (Calcutta station), Mr. Rashid Ahmed, (Lahore), Mr. Victor Paranjoti, (Madras), Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, (Bombay), Mr. S. Gopalan (Trichinopoli), Mr. A. A. Advani (Delhi), and Mr. K. S. Mullick (Lucknow). Mr. O. P. Gupta, Office Superintendent, Director of Broadcasting, was also present.

The conference adjourned at 5-30 p.m.

LATE DR. R. D. KHANOLKAR MEMORIAL FUND

(From A Correspondent)

A musical concert was given by Master Manhar Barve in aid of the late Rai Saheb Dr. R. D. Khanolkar Memorial Fund at the Damodar Hall, Parel, under the chairmanship of Dr. R. K. Shirodkar.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, who inaugurated the Indian Educational Films Conference this week in Bombay.

VITHALDAS DAMODAR LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Jamnagar Officials' Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, May 4.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, President Nawanagar State Prajamandal left for Bombay this morning by air. He was seen off at the Aerodrome by local workers.

Prior to leaving he gave a message in Gujarati to Jamnagaris through the "Samachar".

Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah is leaving this evening for Bombay. Others are also leaving one by one and by to-morrow evening everybody will have left Jamnagar, leaving the work to be done by a few local workers.

It is understood that a conference of State officials was held yesterday at Halachadi, 26 miles from here, the summer resort of the Jam Saheb. It is said that talks centred round the resolutions passed by the Praja Parishad but no details are available as to what decision was arrived is not known.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND ULEMA AND AHRAR CONFERENCE

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at its meeting held on Thursday with Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the chair:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League have learnt that efforts are being made by a few individuals members of Jamiat-ul-Ulama and Ahrar with a view to enlist the support of the Muslims of Bombay to the Congress and thus try to divide the Mussalmans by holding a so-called political Conference of Mussalmans.

This Committee, therefore, appeals to every member of the Muslim League and the Mussalmans generally not to have anything to do with such a political conference which is being engineered in order to mislead and deflect the Mussalmans from the Muslim League organisation, which is the only authoritative and representative political organisation of the Mussalmans of India."

Bombay v. Standard Time Again

QUESTION DISCUSSED IN CORPORATION MEETING

The question of Standard Time which has become a hardy annual in the Municipal Corporation came for discussion on Thursday and after an hour's debate was adjourned till Monday. The Municipal Congress Party has, it appears, given freedom of choice to its members and therefore some of its members were for the Standard Time and others for Bombay Time.

Mr. S. S. Mirajker moved that the Corporation are of opinion that Standard Time be henceforth adopted for all Municipal purposes. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to set all Municipal clocks to Standard Time.

Mr. Mirajkar said it was the general practice in the city to observe Standard Time and the Bombay Municipality only was having Bombay Time, which should be changed.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar opposed the proposition, and said in the mosques, temples and fire temples the Bombay Time was being observed. Horoscopes were cast on Bombay Time and the Municipal clocks of the city which indicate Bombay Time for many years past now, should not be disturbed.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported Mr. Parelkar in favour of Bombay Time.

Mr. I. S. Patel urged the House to uphold the traditions and honour of the House by continuing Bombay Time.

Mr. Ratilal Thakkar thought that Standard Time was better for the public.

Mr. Fathemahommed Munshi said Bombay Time should prevail not only in the Municipal clocks but all throughout Bombay.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment requesting the Government to observe Bombay Time all throughout the Presidency.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved another amendment referring the matter to the Law and Revenue Committee.

At this stage the Mayor adjourned further discussion till Monday next.

The House referred the resolution of Mr. D. V. Pradhan to rearrange the sitting accommodation in the Hall to the Municipal Commissioner and the proposition of Mr. M. N. Talpade to give one room in each chawl of the Municipality for adult literacy class to the Law and Revenue Committee for report.

MATHURADAS FOR SENATE

At an earlier stage Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji was unanimously elected to represent the Municipal Corporation on the University Senate. Mr. A. P. Sabawala tried to shelve the question for a week so as to enquire from the Vice-Chancellor the validity of the present incumbent Mr. A. Soares, who was elected for five years. Mr. Soares is no more a Municipal Councillor now and the Registrar of the Bombay University asked the Corporation to elect their representative. Mr. Sabawala's amendment to postpone consideration of the matter was thrown out and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji was elected on the Universtiy Senate.

The House elected the following Councillors on the Board of the V. J. T. Institute: Mr. I. S. Patel, Mr. G. N. Desai and Mr. G. V. Kapadia. On the Board of Management of Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital: Mr. K. A. Subramanian and Dr. V. B. Gandhi. On the Board of Management of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children: Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukhtanker, Dr. T. R. Naravane, Dr. D. T. Anklesaria and Mrs. Jayashri N. Raiji.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Following the traditions of the Press Gallery in the Legislative Assembly and the Council, the journalists attending the Municipal Corporation organised themselves and formed a Municipal Corporation Gallery Association on Thursday evening after the Corporation adjourned for the day. Mr. J. Mackwan of "Bombay Chronicle" was elected President, Mr. Ghate of "Nava Kal" Secretary and Treasurer and Mr. K. D. Umrigar ("Times of India") Mr. H. S. Pavri ("Jame Jamshed") and Mr. K. K. Salkade ("Free Press") on the Executive Committee.

MEASURES TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION

Excise And Police To Work Hand In Hand

The Prohibition in the city will be enforced in full swing and not with half measures from the 1st of August. There is not the least truth in the report circulated in some interested quarters that the Government of Bombay have not made full preparations for the enforcement of Prohibition from the 1st of August.

The Government have already appointed Mr. C. H. Reynolds Deputy Commissioner of Police, to take charge of the Prohibition Department and he has already taken 60 officers and 600 men who are at present undergoing drills, etc. and are preparing themselves for the onerous duties at Naigaum These men are not drafted from villages but from Bombay city and the Excise department.

As a matter of fact, for the most part, the Excise Department is co-ordinated with the Bombay City Police Force. The Excise officers, however, able they may be in the detection of crimes, have to fall back ultimately on the assistance of the police force to make out their coups successful.

Then it is said that the tourists etc. coming to the city will be much inconvenienced for want of drinks. The Government have taken measures to see that in no genuine case the hospitality of the city will be in any way restrained or restricted. The tourists will have their drinks, if they so desire. The prohibition is meant for the city and the suburbs and to the city and the suburbs it will be rigidly applied.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

On Tuesday Ghodbunder Road registered another accident which resulted in the death of a poor cartman.

Laksha Kamlya (40) a Mahar by caste, having a wife and several children, working as a drawer of a coal merchant cart, while returning back to Bandra after delivering a load of coal, on the Ghodbunder Road, halted his cart at the edge of the road on his right side. A motor lorry making for Jogeshwari, it is alleged, was driven at a terrific speed and on approaching the site where the cart had halted opposite the new building of the Bandra Talkies, swerved to its right and dashed against the cart throwing the drawer down. Laksha was knocked unconscious and was carried to the Bandra Hospital where he died at 6 p.m. on the same day.

The Bandra Police are making investigation.

SPEED LIMIT FOR LORRIES

With the introduction of the 30 miles speed limit on Ghodbunder Road for motor vehicles the accident toll has been reduced considerably.

The accident that have been registered during this period it will be noticed are mostly due to lorries. This should prove that the speed limit for lorries must decidedly be lessened.

It was some time back suggested by the Suburban Police that a speed limit for lorries could be fixed at 15 miles.

The police must once more move into the matter of enforcing such a speed limit.

GHATKOPAR ACTIVE

Ghatkopar is now in the middle of the "Prohibition Week" organised by the Progressive Association of that place. This "Prohibition Week" closes on May 6, when Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will address the gathering.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, presided on Monday evening at the prize distribution of the Municipal Marathi Schools which was held in the Hindu Sabha Hall at Ghatkopar. Many prominent people were present.

OPENING OF BANDRA TALKIES

The opening of Bandra's long awaited Cinema House is now definitely fixed for May 14.

This Cinema is to be opened, I understand, by Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District. This should honour the Suburban people as this I think will be Mr. Sorley's last visit in his present official capacity.

More Peasants Leaving Limbdi State

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHAWAN CAMP, May 3.

Eleven peasants Families from Karsongadh (Limbdi State) have left their village to-day and have migrated into British India.

From Hadala also more peasants have migrated. Due to repression of the State in the villages, more peasants are coming out.

The Limbdi Rajya Prajamandal is giving all facilities to these peasants and are arranging for their "New Home".

ARTICLED CLERKS' AND AUDIT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

The preliminary meeting of the above Association will be held on Saturday, the 6th May at 4 p.m (S.T.) at the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Prescott Road, Trafford House, Fort, Bombay. The object being to elect office-bearers and to formulate the rules and by-laws of the same. All the Articled Clerks and Audit Clerks are requested to attend the meeting and give their co-operation and helpful suggestions.

Nightly care brings Morning Loveliness

Only a little care of your skin each night is enough to ensure the loveliness of your complexion. Remember that Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath. If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that minute particles of the old dried-up cuticle are choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. Each night gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin, while you sleep, and leaving the lighter-coloured beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. But be sure to ask your Store or Bazaar for pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

Mercolized Wax

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR CHILDREN?

Often when a child is badtempered and troublesome, parents will speak roughly, without realising that there is usually a natural reason for the child's behaviour. Is his tongue coated? Does he complain of aches and pains? Is he feeling listless?

The probability is that the child is constipated—his system needs a thorough cleansing out before he can be happy and playful again.

For years doctors and nurses have recommended California Syrup of Figs as the ideal laxative for children. They will tell you to avoid strong medicines as likely to be injurious to the delicate system of growing boys and girls.

California Syrup of Figs is safe for children. Its pure fruit content causes a gentle, smooth and natural action of the bowels. Being a liquid preparation, each dose can easily be measured to suit your child's age and condition. Children enjoy its pleasant taste.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin & Harris Ltd., P.O. Box 665 Calcutta.

For grown-ups also California Syrup of Figs is the ideal laxative and it should be used by the whole family. Get a bottle from your dealer to-day.

REGAL
TO-DAY—YOUR LAST CHANCE!
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also Latest March of Time
"THE REFUGEE

BRITAIN RECOGNISES FRANCO GOVT.

No "Locus Standi" For Conuslar Officers In India

The following notification by the Government of India, External Affairs Department, is republished in the Bombay Government "Gazette":—

"It is notified for general information that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have recognised General Franco's Administration as the legitimate Government of Spain. The Governor-General-in-Council, therefore, hereby withdraws the recognition of all Spanish Republican Consular Officers in India."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1939

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY—II

We reviewed the other day the Bombay Education Report for the year 1937-38 with reference to education in general and elementary education in particular. We shall consider to-day some of the problems of secondary and higher education arising out of the report. So far as the number of pupils in these grades of education is concerned, it shows an increase which, as we remarked of education in general, is encouraging in comparison with conditions in recent years but which is poor as compared with the needs of the province. The number in secondary schools increased during the year from 126,000 to 138,000, which marks a better pace than was noticeable from 1932-1937. But the figures are extremely disappointing for a population of 18,000,000. The number of students in colleges increased from 17,704 to 18,604. Some think that the number of students in colleges is too high for a poor country like India. But this is true only in the sense that many of these students should rather have been in technical schools after finishing the ordinary secondary education. But in the absence of a sufficient number of such schools the students naturally go to colleges, of arts and science or vocational, rather than forego higher education altogether. The proper remedy is not to check arbitrarily the inflow of students in arts colleges, say, by ploughing down students at the matriculation but to increase the number of technical schools and colleges.

An Urgent Need

The main charge against the secondary and higher education in India is that it is too academic or bookish and not sufficiently practical. That there is ground for this charge is now admitted by most educationists. The Report under review emphasizes the common criticism that "sufficient importance is not being paid to the moral, social and physical sides of education and to meet the needs of the present-day requirements" and that "secondary education should introduce the lads to the atmosphere of business and industry and give something broader than University preparation." We would make it clear that when we ask for more practical education we do not understand the term in the narrow sense of money-getting education. We mean by it education that enables a man to live what Herbert Spencer called a complete life, to discharge all the duties of a citizen including, of course, the earning of one's bread and adding to the wealth of one's country. And in this sense University education, as well as secondary education needs to be more practical that it is now. In colleges as well as schools we would plead for more of modern languages than for dead languages, for more of modern and current history than of classical history. The All-India Educational Conference held in Bombay in December last unanimously adopted a resolution urging that "there should be adequate and suitable provision in all educational institutions for the teaching of everyday science, arts and crafts." This is only another, though imperfect, way of suggesting that education should be made more practical.

Wardha Scheme

That leads us to the Wardha Scheme of education, not inappropriately called a Scheme of Basic Education Its basic principle is that elementary education, the only education that the common people can get—if the State is gracious enough to give them that much—must be thoroughly practical. Perhaps many of the exponents of the scheme at present put undue emphasis on the actual production of utilities by the pupils under the scheme than on the training for the production of utilities. But we expect that the very cautious expediment undertaken by the Bombay Government in introducing the scheme will help them to strike a happy balance between a too literary education and a practical education in a too limited sense of the term. And when that is done the scheme, though meant to reorganize primary education, will not fail to affect secondary or even collegiate education. The All-India Educational Conference has appointed a strong Committee to "draw up a complete scheme of national education" after examining the Wardha Scheme and certain resolutions of the Conference on educational reform. We trust the Committee will be able to publish its complete scheme by the prescribed date, namely, the end of June next. If actual educational reform must be piece-meal, it must at least be part of a complete well-coordinated scheme.

Rome-Berlin Move

Germany, it is reported, contemplates making efforts in the direction of forming a "Neutrality Front" which will include Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Baltic States. Even if these efforts succeed and even if the "Neutrality Front" does function during the war, they need not cause much anxiety. What is really noteworthy is the report that in the opinion of foreign circles in Berlin, Germany and Italy are contemplating some joint move as an answer to the anti-aggression front. Germany realises that such an answer is both necessary and urgent in view of the developing situation in regard to Poland. Hence the rush to Rome by Herr von Ribbentrop. We have no doubt that the forthcoming Ciano-Ribbentrop conversations will not fail to achieve material results. What can they be?

We believe that Italy and Germany will, apart from more definitely aligning themselves one with the other, will bring the so-called anti-Comintern Powers, Hungary and Spain, into the Axis. And they will also try to win, in their characteristic fashion, the support of Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria. In other words, an impressive Axis bloc is to be brought into being as a counter to the anti-aggression front. And its first objective would be to blackmail France and Britain into betraying Poland. If they succeed they will achieve simultaneously two objects: victory for Germany and collapse of the anti-aggression front. Whether the tragedy will actually happen or not is yet to be seen. But, in the meantime, Italo-German solidarity is a noteworthy commentary on Mr. Chamberlain's faith in the possibility of separating Italy from Germany.

Water Supply For Villages

Some Practical Suggestions

By D. G. LIMAYE, B.Ag.

The scarcity of water in the villages, and absence of a source of pure supply, have attracted attention of village workers, and efforts are being made as far as possible, to solve the difficulties, in getting for the villagers, this amenity. The problem seems to be getting one of national importance, and needs a discussion in all its aspects.

The Historical Sources

If the history of every village is traced, it would appear, that our forefathers who established the villages provided a convenient source of pure water for the villages. This was done with the ideas and customs then in vogue. A number of villages were established on the banks of any natural surface stream of water, others in the interior were provided with wells wherever they were successful and a number of still other villages were equipped with tanks, or reservoirs. Tanks and reservoirs appear to be the measure generally adopted by those people, and all possible precautions to obtain pure water from them were taken, at the time of construction. The writer found the Karnatak and the South Indian tanks to have been constructed most systematically. Nearly every village in this tract has been provided with a tank, now in disorder. The stream which feeds such tank, is usually lead into a small receptacle, where the dirty water of the first rain is collected. When this receptacle is full the water overflows into the next reservoir to fill this in turn and lastly into the main tank. Thus the water that flows into the main tank, has deposited its impurities into its two preceding stoppages, and is practically pure from apparent impurities. The main tank is used for drinking water, the anterior reservoirs for cattle and the first receptacle is a waste. Several very intelligent schemes are found to have been constructed in historical times, at some places.

The problem of scarcity of water, now arises from the disorders in these primary sources of water. In many cases the historical sources have been so dislocated, that it is practically impossible to repair them and any new scheme would be more economical than such repairs. In some cases the problem arises due to the situation of some villages being changed, reduced rainfall, increased population, and some such reasons.

Distance From Village

Before suggesting methods for water supply, it is necessary to mention about the distance of a water source from a village. A source of water for a village, should be capable of yielding water for the villagers, for their cattle, industries and for their visitors such pilgrims, etc. The distance of it from a village should be such that water could be obtained by little labour.

There are some villages in different parts of the Bombay Province, where the villagers have got to go six miles to fetch water during the summer months. The writer has actually undergone such experience in his tour to different villages. They fetch a cask—full of water, and use it with harmful economy, while their waste water is used for the calves. The adult cattle is all taken six miles to the water source, only once a day.

About 12 gallons of water per day is required per head and about the same quantity for cattle. For one ordinary family one man, one bullock, and one cart is engaged for half a day to fetch one cask of about 50 gallons, which is required for one day. According to the standard rates of wages, usually taken for calculation by the Agricultural Department, the wages of one man for half a day would be as. 4|- for the bullock would be as. 6|- and the hire charges for the cart would be as. 1. Thus one family spends annas 11|- per day to get its water. During the two months of summer it spends Rs. 41|- to get about 50 gallons of water per day, while with the same amount, a 3|4 inch cock, can be left running for eighteen months in a town like Poona. Poor villagers who have no carts to fetch their own water, pay still higher cost in form of labour.

Pollution Of Water

The pollution of underground water is a very important problem which has not been tackled in our country. In England, wells

(Continued on page 13, col. 2)

Negroes & The Next War

"Let Us See What We Can Get Out Of It"

By Rayford W. Logan

Since war is now imminent, a very pertinent question needs to be brought out into the open. What should be the attitude of black men toward another world war? I, for one, am convinced that it is the best thing that can happen for 200,000,000 black men. Of course, the immediate denunciation of that statement will be well nigh universal—as universal, in fact, as the subjugation of black men. Let us examine the reasons for this, at first sight, brutal belief.

Doctrine Of Racial Inferiority

They are summed up in a fact and a deduction from that fact. **The fact is this: Nowhere in the world is there an intelligent governmental policy that has even a long-range plan to keep black men other than subjects or inferior citizens.** This policy is ignobly enshrined in the Covenant of the League of Nations itself. From the negative point of view, as is well-known, Woodrow Wilson, prevented the inclusion in it of a stipulation for the equality of races. But, in addition, Article XXII which established the Mandate System flatly declared that the natives of the Mandated areas of Africa would never be ready to "stand alone". This supposedly great instrument for the promotion of peace and human welfare sanctions, then, the perpetual tutelage of black men. Nor is that all. The desire implicit in this same article to accord to the inhabitants of the Mandated areas better treatment than those in the colonies received has failed as completely as has the machinery to enforce the pacific settlement of international disputes. Whether a new war comes or not, Negroes should demand, therefore, a scrapping of Article XXII of the League of Nations. It would be better for a new international document to be silent than for it to proclaim the dictum of the eternal inferiority of the black races.

Negro In U. S. A.

Further evidence of the application of this policy is seen on all sides. In America even under the New Deal and even under a President whose personal attitude on the race question is loftier than that of most of his predecessors, the Negro is relegated to his traditional inferior place. An investigation conducted by the Negro Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity revealed the amazing fact that of more than 55,000 unclassified positions in the various new federal agencies considerably fewer than 500 were given to Negroes—and almost all of these positions were in the lowest grade such as messengers and janitors. If one-tenth of the population of a country gets one-hundredth of new positions created by the Federal Government, what progress can be expected of that submerged tenth? The cheating of Negro share-croppers and tenant farmers is so notorious that even the fair-minded secretary of Agriculture is afraid to publish the results of a government investigator. In spite of considerable improvement in the education of Negro children in the South, the per capita expenditure in 1930 for white children there was almost four times that for coloured children. The Governor of Georgia nullified the minimum wage established by Federal enactment because that minimum, according to the Governor, was too high for Negroes to receive. During the World War Negro Officers commanded some coloured troops, but in peace time not one coloured officer has been assigned to Civilian Conservation Corps Camps. The New Social Security Act, whether by design or not, excludes nearly all Negroes from the benefits of the federal old-age insurance. Without being pessimistic any competent observer must be convinced that in the American democracy the Negro still has no rights that the white man is bound to respect. The Negro is still merely a recipient of small favours. He should be thankful that he is not treated worse than he is.

Broken Promise

Recent events in Kenya, just to the South Abyssinia, throw additional light upon the present attitude of the dominant white powers toward their coloured subjects. The 20,000 whites in Kenya had taken so much arable land from the natives that a few years ago the vaunted Anglo Saxon sense of fair play cried "Enough!" The English Government, as a consequence, proclaimed that no more land would be taken from the natives except for public purposes and in return for adequate compensation. Soon thereafter gold was discovered on this very land that was not to be alienated. After much vacillation the English cabinet finally decided that incoming white miners should have this land because it was being taken only "temporarily". In other words, after the wealth had been extracted the tribesmen would be allowed to graze their cattle in the abandoned mine shafts. A recent uprising attributed to religious fanatics is therefore, a shallow effort to hide this broken promise.

"Hell Hole Of Creation"

But the Union of South Africa is the real "Hell Hole of Creation". Francis Miller, Secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, recently stated that the plight of the Negro in the Southern States of the United States seems rosy when compared with that of the natives in the Union of South Africa. Six years ago the campaign issue of the Nationalists was the necessity for preventing a "sea of black" of 5,000,000 natives from engulfing 1,500,000 whites. To-day, this is no longer an issue. Even in 1929 it was denied that General Smuts the former leader of the opposition South African Party had ever shaken hands with a coloured man or that he had ever received a bouquet of flowers from a delegation of coloured women. It is not surprising then that the renowned "Liberal" General Smuts should now have joined with the Nationalist General Hertzog in his policy of repression.

Until recently there were three areas in Africa in which the natives were relatively well treated Those were Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland. But in June of this year the English Government turned these 750,000 people over to South Africa. If Palestine were given to Adolph

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Litvinov's Resignation

At a time when every minute brings a world war nearer and when anti-aggression Powers are in the midst of the gravest possible negotiations, M. Litvinov's resignation from his post of Russia's Foreign Commissar has come as a bolt from the blue. In this situation of difficulties and confusion, Russia and her Foreign Secretary were taken so completely for granted that no one even dreamt of anticipating any trouble in Moscow. M. Litvinov's resignation has, therefore, shocked and surprised a whole world. The real reasons for this supreme happening are not known. And it would be unsafe to try to deduce anything from the many surmises that are being indulged everywhere. We must wait. Meanwhile we are convinced of one thing: the Nazi's jubilant interpretation of M. Litvinov's action is quite unfounded. It was only four days ago that the Comintern, in its May Day message, called upon the workers of the U. S. A., Britain and France to resist aggression.

Rumania's Position.

As a result of M. Gafencu's visit to Italy, political circles in Rome "expect that Rumania will maintain the same attitude as Yugo-Slavia towards the Rome-Berlin Axis and will eventually enter into a non-aggression pact with Hungary." This is wishful expectation if it implies that the Axis will finally succeed in winning Rumania to itself at least virtually. It is possible that M. Gafencu has told Signor Mussolini that no aggressive danger need be feared from Rumania. But that has been Rumania's position all along so far. It certainly needs an improvement in the direction of reciprocating the guarantee given to her by Britain and France. But in the meantime Rumania has made it quite clear that she will resist any interference by the Axis against her independence and integrity. That means a vital check to the Totalitarian advance in the South East.

The Forward Bloc

The lengthy manifesto which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued to announce and explain the formation of a "Forward Bloc" in the Congress does not clearly state what is the policy and programme of the Bloc. The Forward Bloc purports to include all the Leftist or Radical elements in the Congress, including Socialists and non-Socialists, organised and unorganised. It seems to exclude Gandhites because Mr. Bose dubs them Rightists and refuses to regard them as Radicals. But what is the programme of the united Leftists? It is, we are told, "a minimum programme which would represent the greatest common measure of agreement among radicals of all shades of opinion". But what constitutes the minimum? And will the section demanding a maximum programme identify itself with the minimum? We shall, of course, know more about this soon enough. Meanwhile we only hope the Forward Bloc is something more constructive than an attempt to organise opposition to the Party in power and pull it down.

Illiberal

The Council of the National Liberal Federation has adopted a resolution expressing alarm at the policy of the various Congress Governments in introducing measures entailing heavy burden of taxation and thus imperilling the financial equilibrium and credit of the country thereby disabling themselves from carrying out beneficial measures in the field of social reform, education and standard of living which are urgently necessary. Instead of airing such vague sweeping and alarmist views the Council should point out, if it can, what are those measures that imperil financial equilibrium. The Congress Governments are, in their own interests, anxious to maintain financial equilibrium and credit and balance their Budgets. And where for this purpose they need to levy fresh taxes, they tax only those who can pay and utilise the proceeds for the benefit of the poor. It is most illiberal to oppose such taxation and to create scares just to cover the weakness of the opposition.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

But few men can stand prosperity if it comes in a lump.

The path of the mosquito is a continuous free-lunch route.

When everything else fails a lovely sari will turn a woman's head.

A woman tells fairy tales to her children and a man tells them to his wife.

It often happens that when a man knows his duty he tries to stave it off by seeking advice.

You have probably observed that when some men speak their minds they don't say very much.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

To talk of "imperialism" as generally understood in connection with a country which agreed to the Statute of Westminster and introduced self-government in India is not a "seeming contradiction" as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would have us believe, but a complete contradiction in terms.

—The "Times of India."

* * * *

The Asiatics Transvaal Land Trading Act just published "makes further provision with regard to restrictions of trading and occupation of land by Asiatics in Transvaal".

We suggest an All-India Day when meetings should be held all over the country to thank God for the British Commonwealth of Nations and to offer India's man power and all material resources in fighting the German menace.

* * * *

A "Forward Bloc" has now been duly formed within the Congress.

The name does suggest promise of er—er ultra—modernity.

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The "Forward Bloc", we understand, "will draw into its fold all Radical and Socialist elements and parties in the Congress."

A delightfully ambitious Vanity Bag.

* * * *

Difficulties are reported to have arisen between Darbar Virawalla and his own "prominent citizens" of Rajkot to say nothing of the Parishad leaders.

No wonder that he should have wired to Mahatma Gandhi not to visit to Rajkot.

Darbar Virawalla wants to be er—left alone with them.

* * * *

To add to his troubles, even Muslims are reported to have declared that Gandhiji's presence was necessary for a settlement.

Darbar Virawala should urgently wire to Mr. Jinnah to visit Rajkot.

* * * *

Addressing a gathering of zemindars somewhere in the Punjab, the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat "exhorted the zemindars to organise themselves under the banner of the Zemindar League".

Yes, yes, the Punjab Premier is one of the Big Three or Four of the Muslim League, but he did say "the Zemindar" League.

* * * *

Sir Sikandar also said that "the zemindars were ruling in only one province at present but the time was not far when they would rule in other provinces as well".

Our congratulations to Mr. M. A. Jinnah on his distinguished lieutenant's remarkably realistic interpretation of the Muslim League.

* * * *

"The British Navy", declares its Parliamentary Secretary, "is strong enough to meet a threat by any probable combination of foes".

And, let us hope, no longer "realist" enough to refuse to recognise a threat by any actual combination of foes.

* * * *

Foreign circles in Berlin believe that the Axis Powers are contemplating some sort of move in answer to the so-called "Encirclement" policy.

If any M. P. is inconsiderate enough to question the much harassed British Premier on the subject the answer will probably be to the effect that these foreign circles are talking through their collective umbr——hat.

* * * *

"People who drink too much coffee", said the teacher, "get what is known as coffee heart, and men who smoke too much tobacco get tobacco heart".

The oldest pupil waved his hand frantically.

"Well, what is it?" the teacher asked.

"Please, sir, if a boy eats a lot of sweets will he get a sweetheart?"

Litvinov Resigns

Molotov Appointed Foreign Minister

"Another Blow For Encirclement Policy", Opines Germany

MOSCOW, MAY 3.

M. LITVINOV HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM DUTIES AS FOREIGN COMMISSAR AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

The announcement was made in the following form in a Tass Agency communique:—

"The Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet has appointed the Chairman of the Council of Commissars M. Molotov to be concurrently Commissar for Foreign Affairs and has released M Litvinov at the latter's request from duties."

Authentic information regarding the reasons and implications of M. Litvinov's resignation are at present withheld.

A telegram from Paris says:—

Well-informed circles in Moscow suggest that M. Molotov's appointment in the place of M. Litvinov is only temporary.

Some circles express the opinion that M. Litvinov's resignation was due to the slowness with which the talks between Britain and Russia have been proceeding.

BLOW TO ENCIRCLEMENT

THE RESIGNATION OF M. LITVINOFF IS DESCRIBED IN BERLIN AS "ANOTHER BLOW FOR THE ENCIRCLEMENT POLICY." OFFICIAL CIRCLES, HOWEVER, HAVE REFUSED HITHERTO TO DISCUSS THE MATTER.

A telegram from Warsaw says:—

SOME POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE DECLARE THAT M. LITVINOFF'S RESIGNATION IS DUE TO M. LITVINOFF BEING DESIROUS OF A POLICY OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY BASED ON THE LEAGUE OF NATION'S PRINCIPLE, WHILE CERTAIN OTHER LEADERS FAVOURED A PACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND POLAND ON A BILATERAL BASIS.—Reuter.

AMERICA TAKES SERIOUS VIEW

NEW YORK, May 4.

M. Litvinov's resignation is considered as a highly significant development which is particularly serious, coming in the midst of the European crisis, says the "New York Times" in a despatch from Washington.

The State Department Embassies and legations including the Soviet Embassay, have all refused to comment.—Reuter.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOLOTOV AND LITVINOV

M. Molotov who succeeds Litvinov is one of the oldest living revolutionaries in Russia who took a leading part in the overthrow of the Czarist Government. He was elected the first President of the Council of People's Commissars in 1921 and continues to hold that position to this day. For a number of years he has been President of the Council of Labour and Defence of U. S. S. R.

He was a delegate of the Communist Party to the Sixth Congress of the Third International and was for several years Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

M. Litvinov who is reported to have resigned his office as the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs is one of the greatest political and diplomatic intellects that Soviet Russia possesses. When he assumed office Russia was a Harijan and Pariah among nations with all diplomatic and trade relations with the rest of the world cut off. It was he who was mainly if not entirely responsible for putting the Soviet on the diplomatic map of the world.

Russia was then surrounded with a host of potential enemies. France had formed a cordon round the Soviet, with all the Balkan States and the petty nationalities born out of the war pitted against her. Litvinov's diplomacy was responsible for bringing about a complete transformation in this situation. The "Cordon Sanitaire" formed by the capitalist nations was slowly split up and finally Litvinov smashed it. He then formed a series of non-Aggression pacts with the bordering states and then with the bigger powers till the whole balance of power changed over entirely favourable to Russia and wholly disadvantageous to her enemies.

In 1931 America called the World Economic Conference of all the Powers which Litvinov attended on behalf of Russia. The Conference ended in a fiasco except for the great contribution which Litvinov made to the solution of economic problems. The proposals which he then made were, of course, rejected "in toto" but they went a long way in convincing the capitalist nations of the sincerity of Russia in alleviating the economic miseries of the capitalist world without involving it in a conflagration.

Litvinov's greatest contribution to international politics was made at Geneva at the League of Nations Assembly and at the various Disarmament Conferences. The proposals he made for rapid disarmament among all European and American nationalities and the repeated assurances he gave that Russia would if anything go even further than other nations completely disarmed the hostility of capitalist nations. There is no doubt that if even a fraction of his proposals carried into effect the world would not have come to the present position.

His last great contribution to international justice was made during the Czechoslovakian crisis when he gave repeated assurances to France and through her to England that Russia was ready to stand upto to her undertakings in regard to that nation. But Chamberlain was out for surrender and all his assurances proved unavailing.

BRITISH PRESS ON RESIGNATION

Potemkin Passed Over

LONDON, May 3.

M. Litvinov's resignation is given the greatest prominence in all the morning newspapers but the news arrived too late for editorials on the subject.

Diplomatic correspondents in the course of brief comments declare that the resignation has created much surprise in British official circles and express doubts regarding the reasons for the change.

Attention is called to the fact that the Vice-Commissar M. Potemkin who is now visiting Turkey and who might have been expected to become M. Litvinov's successor has also been passed over. Most of the newspapers agree that it is too early to judge what effect, if any, the change of Commissar is likely to have upon the Anglo-Soviet negotiations.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Sugar From Shavings

While much can be said against the production of artificial goods when natural products are to be obtained, we cannot help admiring the German scientists who are making the best of their country's lack of raw materials.

Dr. Bergius, a Noble Prize Winner, has a factory which can now produce weekly 125 tons of sugar out of sawdust shavings and tree bark. Marketed at fourpence a pound in 1935, (a penny cheaper than the German price for beet sugar), it appears as a snow-white crystalline powder, like the sugar we all know. It is just as sweet and is said to be as nutritious.

The process that culminates in the production of this sugar also gives cattle-fodder, fuel-bricks, and fine vinegar.

Another important German invention makes use of the very cheapest coal to produce a sort of artificial gum that can be substituted in thousands of ways for wood and horn and ivory. Its finest product resembles clear glass. Although resinous glass worked into beautiful forms has been shown in England, it is found to be rather expensive. The German resinous glass is cheap and can be bent or cut with a saw. It will not splinter, and is being used for the windows of Berlin's buses.

Thus clever German scientists have added two more triumphs to the list of world achievements.

Litvinov.

GERMANY THREATENS REPRISALS

Expulsion Of Germans From England

BERLIN, May 4.

It is made clear here that further "unjustifiable" expulsions by Britain would be followed by further German reprisals. Government circles told the British Embassy that the expulsion of Mr. Greene implied no imputation against his work as a correspondent or against the policy of his paper but purely as a reprisal for the expulsion of the London correspondent of the "National Zeitung."—Reuter.

INDIA BURMA AMENDMENT BILL

LONDON, May 4.

The India and Burma (miscellaneous amendments) Bill passed through the report stage in the House of Lords without amendment and without discussion.—Reuter.

Ag. Governor Of Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, May 4.

Brigadier A. G. Barry has been appointed Deputy Governor during the temporary absence of Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, paying periodical visit to Gen. Nogues, Military Commander of French Morocco.—Reuter.

SCARCITY OF RAW SUGAR

International Council Considers Position

LONDON, May 4.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the International Sugar Council is at present engaged in considering the position arising from an artificial scarcity of raw sugar.

No decision, however, has yet been reached, concerning actual measures for the purpose of remedying the situation.—Reuter.

"TIMES" DOES NOT WANT TRIPLE ALLIANCE

LONDON, April 4.

"The Times" in an editorial entitled "Poland and Russia" says the question being discussed between Britain and Russia and which will have to be taken up afresh with M. Litvinov's successor is the form which the agreement shall take if the Soviet is still ready to continue the discussions on the same lines.

It does not appear desirable that there should be such a triple alliance with France as would divide Europe into rival armed camps, but there are points of contact between Britain and Russia which made co-operation for the specific purpose of resisting aggression natural and desirable.

Military aggression is an international crime against which the U. S. S. R. has set its face as resolutely as any of the Western democracies. A common agreement could, therefore, be directed as plainly and simply as possible to the particular purpose for which it is being negotiated the defeat of aggression.—Reuter.

No Change In Soviet Policy

But Paris Papers Hold That Litvinov Is "In Disgrace"

LONDON, May 4.

The Soviet circles have no information yet regarding the circumstances of M. Litvinov's resignation, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, but it is stated that no change in Soviet Foreign Policy is implied, as the policy is not decided by an individual Commissar but by the Government.

A Paris message says.—

M. Litvinov's resignation increases the importance of the luncheon that M. Bonnet is giving at the Quai d'Orsay to-day to the Soviet Ambassador, M. Souritz.

Newspapers mostly agree that M. Litvinov is "in disgrace".

Madame Tabouis in "L 'Ouvre" considers the resignation as a prelude to important new decisions in Soviet Foreign Policy, which will be unfavourable to Germany with M. Stalin playing a direct part.

"Le 'Jour" is uncertain whether the resignation indicates Soviet is withdrawing from Europe of whether M. Litvinov has been sacrificed to the impatience of Soviet militarists, advocating immediate conclusion of bilateral Anglo-Soviet agreement.—Reuter.

Litvinov's Resignation Causes Surprise

LONDON, May 4.

M. Litvinov's resignation came as a complete surprise to British official circles, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

It is not known whether any change of Soviet Foreign Policy is indicated and all reports in this connection are described as purely speculative. Government have hitherto not been officially informed of the change through the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir William Seeds.

It is further stated that the British and French are still discussing the reply to be made to the latest Soviet Anti-Aggression proposals.

Mr. Norton, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Warsaw has returned to London on official business.—Reuter.

Object Of Ribbentrop's Visit To Italy

BERLIN, May 4.

Official quarters emphasise that no concrete decisions and developments are expected as an immediate result of Herr Von Ribbentrop's Italian visit. It is naturally important that Germany and Italy should discuss possible developments in connection with Danzig and Poland and the position of Jugoslavia.

There is a talk here of a coming non-aggression pact between Hungary and Jugoslavia and the settlement of the question of Banst Territory in favour of the former.—Reuter.

BERLIN-BANGKOK AIR SERVICE

Lufthansa's Ventures To Extend To Tokio

TOKIO, May 4.

The Lufthansa Airline will start a regular Berlin-Bangkok service in June, Baron Vongablenz, Director of the Company declared on his arrival here. He added the service will be extended to Tokio in 1940.—Reuter.

ARAB LEADER KILLED

JERUSALEM, May 4.

Emir Abdullah's Arab Legion in a skirmish yesterday killed the leader of an armed gang in Northern Transjordan. Two of the gang were wounded and three were captured.

The Royal Air Force co-operated in the operations.—Reuter.

King Thanks Lords And Commons

LONDON, May 4.

A message from the King thanking the members for "Loyal and affectionate message" was read in the House of Commons and House of Lords.—Reuter.

Australia's Defence Plans

CANBERRA, May 4.

"Australia's plans in the event of war are complete to the minutest detail" declared the Defence Minister, Mr. G. A. Street, in a broadcast.—Reuter.

Air Raid On Chungking

Over 800 Casualties In Japanese Onslaught

CHUNGKING, May 4.

Casualties estimated at between 800 and 1,000 are believed to have resulted from another Japanese air raid on Chungking, in which 36 bombers participated.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CAPTURE TSIYUAN

TOKIO, May 4.

A Japanese field despatch reports the capture of Tsiyuan in northern Honan where the Chinese fortieth army is said to have its headquarters since early April.

The town is said to have been occupied after a five-day campaign against over 10,000 Chinese troops.—Reuter.

POLAND'S REPLY TO HITLER

Beck To Address Chamber To-day

WARSAW, May 4.

The Polish Chamber will meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow to hear Col. Beck's reply to Herr Hitler. Col. Beck is expected to speak at 11/15 a.m.

The speech will be broadcast throughout Poland and relayed to the United States. Translations will be broadcast in English, French and German.—Reuter.

NAZI TROOPS LEAVE MUNICH

BERLIN, May 4.

Storm Troops and army units with anti-tank guns and other artillery have been leaving Munich in a northerly direction. Only comparatively few troops remain in town.

The movements are officially described as in no way out of the ordinary.—Reuter.

GOERING TO SPEND FORTNIGHT IN ITALY

BERLIN, May 4.

Field Marshal Goering arrives at Sanremo, Italy, this afternoon and is expected to stay there for a fortnight.—Reuter.

GOERING IN ITALY

ROME, May 4.

Field Marshal Goering has arrived at San Remo for a few days stay.

The visit is described as entirely private.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT

LONDON, May 4.

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Percy Harris enquired how many British troops were now in Egypt and whether it was intended to take advantage of the provisions of Article VII of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and expand our forces in the light of the present emergency.

Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to War Office, in reply expressed the hope that Sir Percy Harris would appreciate that it would not be advisable at the present time to disclose information of this nature.—Reuter.

RAJKOT LEFT-WINGERS DEMAND

RAJKOT, May 4.

Messrs. Vijubhai Shukla, Ismail Hirani, Vechar Vala Vadhar and Jetashanker Mehta, left-wing leaders of Rajkot, in the course of a statement to the Press, say:—

"It is very painful to see that in spite of general opposition of the bulk of the masses and considerable number of workers to acceptance of reforms proposed by Durbar Virawala, our co-worker Sjt. U. N. Dhebar is not paying any heed to it.

"In the present situation it is incumbent upon us to make it very clear that Sjt. Dhebar has no right to come to any settlement with the authorities which is short of Responsible Government. He should bear in mind that he is not the sole representative of the Parisnad or the people and any settlement arrived at by him behind the back of the people and which is short of Responsible Government will not be binding to anybody but himself.

"We demand the revival of the Council of Action elected in the open session of the Parishad and the immediate convening of the second session".—United Press.

Segregation Of Indians Is The Only Solution!

S. AFRICAN BILL IS INTERIM MEASURE IN COURTESY TO INDIA GOVT.'S REQUEST

CAPE TOWN, May 4.

Moving the second reading of the Asiatics Bill in the Union Assembly, the Minister for Interior, Mr. Stuttaford said that when his proposals for separate residential areas for Europeans and Indians were made known, the Indian Government, through their Agent-General, asked for an opportunity of consulting the Union Government regarding the terms of the proposed legislation.

INTERIM MEASURE

The Union Government felt that it was only courteous to accede and for that reason it was impossible to introduce the main legislation in this session. The present Bill was purely an interim measure and did not prejudge the main issue in any way.

HARD TO SOLVE

The main issue was easy to define but was very difficult to solve. Europeans had asked to be allowed to live apart from the other races and Indians had objected on the ground that this principle would be a stigma on their race.

Mr. Stuttaford said that his solution was that if Europeans in any area asked for a referendum and two-thirds were in favour of servitude on that property restricting its occupation to Europeans, than other Europeans had to agree to servitude applying to their property.

The interim legislation had not removed a single Indian from property, which he had occupied or owned. The Minister only wanted to stop further infiltration of Indians and he could not see why his proposals should be considered harsh on Indians. His solution had been violently opposed by Indians and he was prepared to draft another Bill which, he hoped would meet with better response from Indians and lawyers.

IN THE LAST RESORT

Mr. Stuttaford said: "I still maintain that we cannot in any other way settle the friction that has been going on in this country; if the people cannot agree with each other, they must live apart."

He said that the chief point of his solution was that it was up to Europeans to take action if they wanted to in the way he had suggested. He hoped that a solution would be found by the next session and that the Indian Government and the Indian people here would help the Government to find that solution.

SEGREGATION MOVE

The Opposition leader, Dr. Malan proposed an amendment that the second reading of the Bill be discharged and the Bill be referred to a Select Committee charged with introducing more complementary legislation, including a provision for effective residential segregation in Urban areas.

Dr. J. H. Hofmyer said that it would be impossible to accept the principle of segregation until the 1927 agreement with the Indian Government for which Mr. Malan was primarily responsible had been terminated.—Reuter.

TOKYO POLICY TOWARDS EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS

Foreign Minister Sees Emperor: Inner Cabinet Busy

TOKYO, May 4.

"The Inner Cabinet is expected shortly to give approval to a policy that Japan will adopt towards developments in Europe" declares the "Yomiu Shimbun".

The Inner Cabinet was repeatedly in session yesterday when there were also frequent interviews between other key members of the Cabinet and Premier Hiranuma had separate talks with several Ministers. Today the Foreign Minister, Arita, visited the palace and reported to the Emperor.—Reuter.

MAHATMA DIGS WITH SPADE

Begins Work On Tank For Storing Water

BRINDABAN, (Champaran), May 4.

Taking a spade in his hands Mahatma Gandhi after prayers this morning dug a handful of earth for a tank required for storing water in connection with the rural development activities of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. A large crowd of workers followed the Mahatma, when he left the camp for the site of the tank, which is about a mile from the Gandhi Seva Sangh Camp. As the crowd surged round him, he was driven in a car.

Hundreds of men and women are arriving here daily from distrant villages to have a "darshan" of Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

SANGH MEMBERS AND CONGRESS WORK

BRINDABAND, May 4.

The second day's session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh started punctually at 2-45 p.m. Besides Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Pyarelal, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and Shreemati Miraben were seen on the dais.

Mr. Mushruwala, the President, said that the points raised by Mahatma Gandhi had been discussed in the Karya Vahak Samity and requested Satish Babu to open the debate for the open session regarding the question of the Sangh members working in the Congress consistently with the ideals of the Sangh.

After Satish Babu had opened the debate, Mr. Jaglal Choudhury and others participated in the discussion. Further discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Mushruwala stated that the members of the Sangh were digging a tank in the neighbourhood not only for physical exercise, but also for removing the great want of drinking water in the locality and teaching the people self-reliance.—United Press.

TWO EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON

Business Premises Damaged And Three Employees Injured

LONDON, May 4.

Two more bomb explosions occurred in London at 9 a.m. damaging business premises on Easton Road and Charing Cross Road. Three employees were injured and taken to hospital.

ANOTHER JAILED

Another young Irishman J. F. Martin was sentenced at the Old Bailey to ten years' penal servitude for possessing aluminium powder and potassium chlorate. The accused declared that what he had done was his duty as a soldier of the Irish Republican Army.—Reuter.

DENMARK READY FOR NON-AGGRESSION PACT

COPENHAGEN, May 4.

Referring to the reported German Non-Aggression Pact proposals, the Government newspaper "Social Demokraten" declares that Denmark is ready to sign Non-Aggression agreements with Germany, Britain, France, Russia or any other countries.—Reuter.

Australian Labour Opposes Conscription

CANBERRA, May 4.

A motion condemning collective security was passed by the Federal Triennial Labour Conference, which adopted a policy of firstly complete defence of Australia; secondly assistance only to other members of the British Commonwealth; thirdly opposing conscription.—Reuter.

PROPOSAL OF PURSE OF LAKH TO BOSE

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Over 10,000 people attended the public meeting held at Shraddhanand Park this evening to offer congratulations to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for having resigned the presidentship of the Congress. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu presided.

Three resolutions were passed at the meeting offering respectful congratulations to Mr. Bose "on the courageous stand taken by him in resigning the office of the President of the Congress in response to the call of democracy and vindication of his principles, requesting the public throughout India to render assistance and support to Mr. Bose and appealing for a purse of Rs. 1,00,000 to be given to Mr. Bose for political work, and calling upon Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Profulla Ghosh to resign from the Congress Working Committee forthwith.

Speakers at the meeting included Mr. Provat Ganguly, Maulavi Ahmed Ali, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshar, Mr. Nausher Ali, ex-Minister of Bengal, Sardar Kabul Singh, a member of the Punjab Assembly, Mr. Sudhir Roy and Mr. C. E. Gibbon.—United Press.

France To Succour Poland

If Germany takes Action Against Danzig

French Govt.'s Caution To Germany: Nazi Engineers Busy In Bulgaria

PARIS, MAY, 3.

IT IS LEARNED IN SEMI-OFFICIAL QUARTERS THAT GOVERNMENT HAVE AFFIRMED THAT IF GERMANY TOOK ACTION AT DANZIG AND POLAND RESISTED IT, FRANCE WOULD GO TO POLAND'S AID.

A telegram from Rome says:—

M. Gafencu has left for Bucharest and will stop at Belgrade 'en route'.

M. Gafencu said in an interview: "IN ALL EUROPEAN CAPITALS THEY HAVE THE SAME IDEAS ABOUT THE RESULT OF A WAR. EVERYBODY REALISES THAT THE VICTORS AND THE VANQUISHED WILL SUFFER EQUALLY. THAT FACT CONSTITUTES THE SUREST BRAKE."

A COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT THE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN M. GAFENCU, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI AND COUNT CIANO TOOK PLACE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CORDIALITY AND RECIPROCAL SATISFACTION.

A telegram from Sofia says:—

EIGHTY GERMAN ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS HAVE ARRIVED BY INVITATION TO SPEND A FORTNIGHT IN BULGARIA. THE VISIT IS CONNECTED WITH PLANS FOR IMPROVING BULGARIA'S ROADS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.

Explosions In Liverpool Cinemas

15 Persons Suffer From Effects Of Tear-Gas

LIVERPOOL, May 4.

Fifteen persons were taken to hospital suffering from effects of tear-gas following explosions in two principal cinemas in central Liverpool.

A number of policemen who entered the cinemas were overcome and received first-aid treatment.

The police suspect that the outrages are the work of the Irish Republican Army.

A telegram from Birmingham says:—

An explosion in a house in the Rednall District in Birmingham caused considerable damage. A quantity of undetonated explosives was found after the explosion.

The police arrested a man who will appear in court to-day.—Reuter.

YET MORE BOMB EXPLOSIONS

LONDON, May 4.

Further alleged I.R.A. outrages occurred during the night. A bomb exploded in high Holborn, shattering a shop window.

The police found another bomb in a shop window in the same locality but removed it in time to prevent an explosion. Four bomb explosions occurred in Coventry considerably damaging shop premises.

Three policemen had narrow escapes but no casualties resulted from any of the outrages.

Further Bomb Outrages

Further bomb outrages believed to be connected with the I.R.A. occurred during the night damaging property in Holborn, Birmingham and Coventry while tear gas bombs in two Liverpool cinemas caused fifteen persons to be taken to hospital but there were no casualties in any of the outrages.—Reuter.

EDEN ON BR. FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Anthony Eden in a speech at Leamington said that he was convinced that the nation would wish to see Mr. Winston Churchill's "exceptional talents" employed in its service at this time.

He added that the foreign policy upon which Government was now engaged was endorsed by every section of the British people, and that in itself was a great gain. It was clearly the universal judgment of the British people.

Herr Hitler's speech last week had changed nothing in the international situation. While the people of this country were ready to respond to any action calculated to restore confidence, they were no longer interested in verbal promises, assurances, blandishments or abuse.

Faith had been too often broken for phrases to count now. One ounce of action to restore good faith would be worth many pounds of protestation.—Reuter.

INCREASING FERTILITY OF LAND

British Government's New Plans

LONDON, May 3.

Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture, made an important statement in the House of Commons on Government's plans for increasing the fertility of land. He said that Government desired farmers to make a special effort this summer to improve the poorer grasslands. Parliament would be asked to authorise payment of contributions of two sterling per acre in respect of permanent grass ploughed up between now and 30th October and brought into a state of cleanliness and fertility.

Government hoped that at least 250,000 acres would be so improved. Sir Reginald Dorman-smith also stated that a reserve of fertilisers had been secured and plans had been made to organise and control the supply and distribution of feeding stuffs, tractors and other machinery, fuel, implements, seeds and other farm requisites for the industry's wartime requirements.

The problem of labour was being carefully considered In addition to the safeguards provided under the scheme of reserved occupations, steps were being taken to enrol persons willing to undertake work on land in time of war and plans were being made for intensive wartime agricultural training.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO KING

Both Houses Of Parliament Unanimous On Eve Of Unprecedented Occasion

LONDON, May 3.

The House of Lords gave unanimous approval to a motion moved by Lord Stanhope that an address be presented to the King on the occasion of his departure to the Canada and the United States, conveying an assurance of loyal affection of the House and the deep interest with which it would follow the progress of Their Magesties during their absence.

Lord Stanhope described the motion as unprecedented in the annals of the House of Lords and added that the action, however, was also unprecedented because he believed that it was the first time that a reigning sovereign visited a Self-Governing Dominion.

Lord Snell, leader of the Labour Opposition, supporting the motion said that as His Majesty set out upon his journey so full of promise and signifance, they wished him to know and feel that he took with him the grateful admiration of all his people (Cheers).

Lord Samuel in the absence of Lord Crewe said that there was throughout this land a deep feeling, not only of friendship, but also of affection towards the people of the United States.

IN COMMONS

Moving a similar address in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said that Their Majesties' journey would give immense pleasure and satisfaction to their subjects in Canada and would further cement the ties of the Empire. "The relations between ourselves and the people of the United States have long been of a special character on account of a common language, ideals and eradations. We may be sure that the visit of Their Majesties will be warmly welcomed in the great Republic across the Atlantic."

Mr. C. R. Attlee on behalf of the Labour Party supported the motion, remarking that in these days anything that could be done should be done to unite the great democracies of the west to the people of this country and other peoples of the British Commonwealth.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said that in opening the New York world fair, President Roosevelt had said that the American people hitched their waggon to the star of Goodwill and Peace. It was a striking proof of the sincerity with which the British public shared those ideals that at a time when their minds were so gravely preoccupied with dangers nearer home, Their Majesties should be leaving these shores on a mission of goodwill and understanding to the peoples of the west. The motion was carried 'nem con'.—Reuter

Bengal And C. P. Governments Congratulated

One of the resolution passed at the Indian Education Film Conference was the following:—

"This Conference congratulates the Government of Bengal for having already used the Cinema for the promotion of education and knowledge and the Government of C. P. and Berar for taking the initiative in appointing a visual education Committee and hopes that the latter will take early steps in the matter of introducing visual education in the Province."

The resolution was moved by Mrs. Munshi from the chair.

ALLEGED VIOLENCE IN JAIL

Deaths Of Hyderabad Satyagrahis And The Sequel

SHOLAPUR, May 4.

Mr. Chhotalal of Alaipur 'n Mainpuri district, United Provinces, who was undergoing two years' imprisonment in the Gulbarga jail, died yesterday. The body is alleged to have borne marks of lathi blows.

The Secretary of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti has sent a telegram to jail authorities for details of illness and the cause of death.

The funeral was attended by thousands including Messrs Kushal Chand and Dhurendra Shastri. The body was cremated according to Vedic rites.

According to details received about the death of Vishnuji Tandurkar in the Hyderabad jail, a wound is alleged to have been found on the back of the head, blood in the nose and the mark of a lathi blow on the back.

It is alleged that officials were requested to examine the body to ascertain the cause of the death, but they did not pay any heed to the request.

CALCUTTA BATCH

Seventy-one Satyagrahis from Calcutta have reached Bezwada. The Bombay 'Jatha' reached here to-day.

Some Satyagrahis have left for Raichur and Kalamb.

Over 500 Satyagrahis reached Pusad to-day. They are offering Satyagraha to-morrow with the 5th dictator.—United Press

POWERS FOR WAR DAYS ONLY

Sir Ramaswamy On India Act Amendments

BOMBAY, May 4.

"There seems to be lurking a misconception in regard to the Government of India Act Amendment Bill in a section of the Indian public. It has been very clearly pointed out that this amendment is meant only in case of an emergency of war and war only. No Central Government can sit idle without such powers in an emergency like a world war. It had never been dreamt of in Parliamentary circles in London to stifle in any way the powers under the Provincial Autonomy in normal times. The suspicion in this regard, therefore, has no basis whatsoever."

Thus observed Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the new Commerce Member, who arrived here this afternoon from London in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" on the Government of India Act Amendment Bill 'vis-a-vis' the opinion of the Indian public thereon.

Sir N. N. Sircar Vacates His Office

SIMLA, May 4.

Sir Nripendranath Sircar, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council has this afternoon vacated his office and Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has assumed office in Sir Nripendra's place, announces a Government of India "Gazette", extraordinary.

The "Gazette" also notifies the appointment of Sir Jagdish Prasad as Vice-President of the Governor-General's Executive Council.—A. P.

FACTS ABOUT TRIPURI TRAFFIC

SIMLA, May 3.

The fact that the Congress Camp Post and Telegraph Office at Tripuri was very much in public demand is shown by the latest figures received by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Government of India. The total volume of traffic on telephones was 1,551 outward calls and 1,270 inward calls. Twenty-five telephone connections and three extensions were established. Separate direct telegraph circuits worked from Tripuri to Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Karachi, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow and a local circuit to Jubbulpore.

The actual traffic handled at the Camp Telegraph Office from February 28 to March 13 was, according to a press note issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 15 foreign press telegrams, and 7,079 inland press telegrams covering 8,135 pages. The inland private telegrams received for despatch were 1,494 and for delivery 1,424, out of which 50 were foreign. The total number of messages amounted to 11,581.

The Congress Camp Post Office at Tripuri was opened on December 12 and closed on March 15. One postmaster, four clerks and 8 postmen were on duty. From March 1 to 15, 379 money-orders were issued and 556 were paid. Of the registered articles 225 were posted and 711 received. Forty-six parcels were posted and 185 received. 50,501 letters were posted at Tripuri and 26,776 letters received for delivery. The value of stamps sold from March 1 to 15 amounted to Rs 3,862.—United Press.

Dalmia At Lahore

Opening Of Dayanand Technical Institute

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Sheth Ramkrishna Dalmia performed the opening ceremony of The Dayanand Technical Institute, at Lahore on 19th April in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Sheth Dalmia announced a donation of Rs. 10,101 to the Institute which has been opened in the memory of Mahatma Hans Raj by Mahatma Hans Raj Memorial Committee to impart Industrial and Technical training to the youth of India.

Speeches were made by Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang, Lala Sain Das, Ex-Principal D. A. V. College and others eulogising the services of Mahatma Hans Raj to the cause of education and Indian culture.

Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang observed that Mahatma Hans Raj led a life of purity, simplicity and selflessness and it was in the fitness of things that the Technical Institute started in the Mahatma's memory should be opened by Sheth Ramkrishna Dalmia, India's greatest Industrialist—who is the Bhama Shah of our times. Sheth Dalmia has bequeathed treasures for the service of the country and has played a leading part in its industrial regeneration.

Sheth Ramkrishna Dalmia, declaring the Institute open announced a donation of Rs. 10,101 said that the great work done by Mahatma Hans Raj will ever remain fresh in the memory of all. Referring to Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang's remarks Shethji said that he has been a great admirer of Bhama Shah since he read Todd's Rajasthan in his childhood, and though he was nothing as compared to Bhama Shah, it was his ambition to serve the cause of the country to the best of his capacity and means

Eldest Brother Suffers Death For Younger Brother's Faults

LAHORE, May 4.

The story of how an upcountryman had to suffer death for the sins of his young brother, was narrated to-day at the Lahore High Court.

According to the prosecution, a peasant was murdered some five years back in a village in Hissar District, and in this connection, two brothers, alleged to be the assassins, were sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The four sons of the deceased peasant, who were apparently not satisfied with the punishment awarded by a Court of Law harboured vengeance against the culprits. But as the culprits were in jail they decided to kill their brother.

Accordingly the four brothers armed themselves with lethal weapons, attacked the brother of the assassins of their father, while he was sleeping at mid-night and killed him instantaneously. The alleged assailants, who escaped, were later arrested and placed on trial. Three of them were sentenced to life imprisonment while the fourth was acquitted.

On appeal the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bakshi Tekchand acquitted them also.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

Get Your Man!

By STANLEY CORDELL

Corporal Joe Crichton of the North-West Mounted police furrowed a narrow channel through the frost on the window of his cabin with his finger-nail and squinted out at the thermometer. Thirty-five below! Corporal Crichton shivered involuntarily and went back to the stove. He opened the door, heaved in a couple of chunks of green wood, then eased down in the chair before the glowing grate.

It was good to be indoors on a night like this, good to think you were going to be warm and comfortable until to-morrow, and that even then nothing except routine duties would demand attention. Things had been quiet in the Frozen Creek country.

Corporal Crichton roused himself from a doze. Someone had knocked. "Come in!" he called. "Shut the door!"

His visitor's face was scarcely visible beneath its swathing of mufflers and parka hood. Hoar frost framed his face like lace on a woman's dress. He came quickly to the stove, pulling off his mittens, unwinding his parka. He held his hands to the heat.

"Lew Chester's been murdered, or he's committed suicide. He's lyin' in his cabin up on Beaver Rapids. I got there five minutes after it happened!"

Inwardly Corporal Crichton groaned, but his face remained grave and impassive. "You're Chinook Baker, aren't you? You came in last fall. You're running a trapline up above the Rapids."

"That's right, Corporal. I got lonesome and come down to see Chester and Slim Paynter. Reckon I was a little too late."

"Where was Paynter?"

Chinook Baker shrugged. He looked at Crichton steadily. "Paynter wasn't there. He was gone an' all the furs was gone."

Crichton began pulling on his shoe pacs. Already he had ceased thinking about the horrors of the journey that lay ahead. He was thinking, instead, of Lew Chester and Slim Paynter. They had gone in as partners. Folks shook their heads. They were too much alike. They'd never get along, living alone together all winter. Pierre Rosseau, a trapper, had stopped in on them only a fortnight ago and reported that the pair were quarrelling.

"You ain't going to start out to-night are you?" Chinook Baker asked. "Don't be a fool! It's forty below!"

"Which makes it all the more necessary that I start to-night. Frozen corpses sometimes destroy important clues." Crichton pulled on his parka. "Stay here and warm yourself. Make a pot of tea. I'm going to get Doc Casper. Pick you up in thirty minutes."

"Pick me up?" Chinook Baker's eyes gleamed savagely. "Hell, man! You ain't gonna get me out again to-night!"

"You be ready in thirty minutes," Corporal Crichton said quietly, and went out. He crossed directly to Doc Casper's cabin, briefly gave orders, then went out and assumed a position from where he could watch his own cabin. Fifteen minutes passed, but Chinook Baker didn't appear. This was puzzling. The officer had expected the trapper to act otherwise.

Presently Doc Casper appeared. The two made their way to Crichton's cabin. To the officer's surprise, Baker was waiting and ready to go.

It was twenty-five miles from Frozen Creek to Beaver Rapids. Corporal Crichton and his two companions reached their destination by noon of the next day. They had stopped only three times to boil tea and rest.

The cabin which Lew Chester and Paynter had occupied was cold. Chester lay on a bunk, covered with a blanket. Chinook Baker made a fire, while Crichton put some soup on to heat and coffee to boil.

Doc Casper threw off his outer clothes and warmed his hands over the fire. When his fingers

Fifteen minutes passed, but Chinook Baker didn't appear.

were flexible he moved over to the bunk and began his examination.

After about fifteen minutes he returned to the stove.

"How about it, Doc? Was he frozen too much to tell?"

Doc Casper shook his head. "No, I figure he died early yesterday morning, possibly around 6 o'clock."

"See!" declared Chinook Baker. "That checks with my story." He regarded Crichton with a half sneer on his lips.

"Yes", Chrichton said slowly, "that checks with your story, Chinook. Well, let's get this soup into us and start back." For the next fifteen minutes none of the trio spoke. Then Crichton pushed his plate away, reached for a cigarette—and brought out his service pistol.

"Chinook Baker, I arrest you for the murder of Lew Chester. Anything you say will be used against you."

Chinook's jaw went slack. He stared for a moment 'n sheer astonishment. When he spoke his voice was calm, controlled. "You're talking out of order, Mountie, Slim Paynter shot Chester. Everyone knows they was fightin'. He's your man."

"No, Chinook, you're my man. Everyone knew Lew and Slim didn't get along. You knew it. You knew they had a fight and Slim took his share of furs and lit out. You figured he'd gone down stream a ways, maybe, to finish the winter out by himself. You saw a good chance to knock off Chester and let Slim take the rap for it while you got Chester's furs. What you didn't figure on, Chinook, was the possibility of Slim coming down to the settlement, getting drunk, starting a brawl and being thrown into jail, where he is right this minute!"

Chinook's eyes flickered. "Which don't prove that I killed Chester."

"No, but it's a good start. Besides, I've got something better. I brought Doc Casper up here just to ascertain the time of death. It checked with your story all right. You said you arrived five minutes after it happened. Well, look, Chinook, how did you know when it happened?"

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MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff May Not Be a Card Shark But He Knows When to Lead the Tray — By BUD FISHER

Our Bareilly Letter

ARRESTS AS SEQUEL TO RIOTING

Chairman Of Municipal Board Censured

Forty-seven Muslims and 18 Hindus have been arrested by the Police, it is learnt, in connection with the Hindu-Muslim rioting which, it may be recalled occurred at Marhera in Etah District in March last. The Police investigations into the same is proceeding.

Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammad alias Maiku Mian, President of the District Muslim League Badaun, Mr. Mushaffa Ahmed, Secretary and seven others, formed a deputation of Muslims that waited on Mr. R. A. Horton, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces at the Circuit House, Bareilly. The deputationists placed before the I. G., the grievances of the Badaun Muslims and the former gave a patient hearing to them.

MUNICIPAL BOARD CHAIRMAN CENSURED

The Bareilly Municipal Board probably for the first time adopted a motion censuring the chairman, M. Abdul Wajid, M.L.A. (Central). All the 15 members of the Opposition majority party which had gained overnight one member in Seikh Naimullah were present.

CHARITY SHOWS

The Bareilly Imperial Cinema managed by Messrs. Lord and Delhi, screened two charity shows of "Mukti" (New Theatres picture) in aid of SPCA, Bareilly Branch.

A sale in aid of the Bareilly Girl Guide Association was held in the spacious lawns of the Commissioner's Residence which Mr. and Mrs. Mason very kindly placed at the disposal of the organisers. A number of selected articles drew a good number of purchasers who included Mr. P. Mason, Commissioner, Major Elloy and others.

Research Work In Agriculture

Great Interest Taken By Universities And Academic Bodies

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 3.

Great interest was shown by Indian Universities in Agricultural Research is disclosed by schemes coming up for consideration at the next meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Schemes have been submitted by the Universities of Dacca, Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta and Annamalai besides other institutions like the Indian Institute of Science, Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics of Poona, etc.

This process of linking the Universities and other private research bodies with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research marks a new stage as formerly the work was mainly done through the Provincial Governments. For instance, it may be mentioned that the Dacca University Workers are carrying on research on laterite soils, nutrition of rice plant with special reference to nitrogen supply, nitrogen loss and nitrogen fixation in Indian soils, etc., the Gokhale Institute is seeking help to do research on agricultural economics.

NEW SCHEMES BEFORE BOARD

Among the new schemes which the Advisory Board will consider are one from Bihar on nutritional content of Indian soils and another from the Hyderabad Government on irrigation problems of black soils in South India. It is also proposed to continue for five more years from 1940, the statistical section of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Other proposals include training three Tobacco Officers for Bombay Centre, Bihar appointment of a Special Officer for investigation of animal diseases caused by anae-robes and an Officer in Madras to investigate into diseases of poultry. The Bihar Government proposes to raise at the Board's meeting the question of All-India licensing of sugar factories.

An interesting resolution given notice of by the Director of Agriculture Bihar, reads: "In view of the large number of experimental tests that have been made during the last few years with molasses and press mod as manure in different areas, it is desirable to review the position particularly when it is becoming increasingly apparent that use of molasses is uneconomical even within short distance of sugar factories."

Mosquitoes Can Fly Three Miles

Experiments by the Delhi Malaria Survey have proved that mosquitoes can fly three miles. The experiments were carried out with mosquitoes marked with coloured powder.

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LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN BIHAR

Education Minister's Appeal To Students

PATNA, May 1.

The Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Development and employment, Bihar, has issued the following appeal to the students of Bihar:

The mass literacy campaign which we started with your active co-operation and support in April 1938 has just completed its first year and we are looking forward to achieve better results in the coming year Our aim of making all adults of the province literate can only be realised when all educated persons lend their enthusiastic support and wholehearted co-operation to this movement and work for it with missionary zeal.

I have firm faith in the unbounded enthusiasm and the capacity for sacrifice of our youths and I have no doubt that they will render a good account of themselves and make a greater contribution to the noble work of bringing the light of knowledge to the dark recesses of the minds of our illiterate countrymen.—United Press.

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

Education Minister's Views

PATNA, April 29.

It was a mistake on the part of Muslims to call Urdu a language of their own. By doing so they were injuring the cause of Urdu which was the languages of all Indians. It was the most natural language and he was sure that it would prosper. These observations were made by Dr. S. Mahmud, Education Minister while laying the foundation of the building of the Anjumani-Taraqqii Urdu yesterday evening, referring to the Hindi-Urdu controversy.

Dr. Mahmud added that Hindustani was the real Urdu. Hindustani was a language which blended in it both Sanskrit and Persian words and he appealed to his audience to advance the cause of Hindustani.

Proceeding the Minister said that after accepting Ministership he had made a determination that he would advance the cause of both Hindi and Urdu and he was helping these as much as he could.

Referring to Muslims' attitude towards political questions he said that it had been asserted that an awakening had come over the Muslims in India, but he was inclined to think that they were still in slumber. If they had any ideas they did not translate them into action. He had been unable to understand the political ideals of the Muslims as they had been 'vague and unintelligible.' They had not executed a constructive programme. He appealed to them to unite and execute a constructive programme, and also advance the cause of Urdu.—A. P.

KARACHI OBSERVES "LITERACY DAY"

KARACHI, May 1.

Amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm His Excellency the Governor of Sind inaugurated the literacy campaign this evening in the presence of 10,000 citizens at the grounds of the Sind Madrassa.

After His Excellency, the Education Minister addressing the gathering announced that before the end of this year he was determined to see that 50 per cent. of the illiteracy was removed from the province.

The Mayor of Karachi and other leading citizens assured their full public support to the campaign launched by the Government.

Earlier during the day an aeroplane bombed the city with leaflets urging the co-operation of the citizens, trams, buses and other vehicles displayed slogans of the movements. A two-mile procession headed by bands was taken out. Reports from the mofussil state that the Literacy Day was observed throughout Sind.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S FAST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Over 120,000 words were handled by the telegraph office at Rajkot, Kathiawar, during the nine days of Gandhiji's recent fast, 23,000 of them on the first day of the fast and 20,000 on the last. That was the tale of Press messages. In addition, an average of 500 private messages a day were handled.

CHANDERNAGORE, May 3.—The Chandernagore authorities disallowed a procession here organised in connection with the observance of May Day.

RAILWAYS MUST BE UNDER POPULAR CONTROL

Resolution Of Railwaymen's Convention

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who presided over the Railwaymen's Convention, in the course of his address, said that railwaymen had had their full share of the trials and tribulations which the workers of the world had undergone since the depression of 1931. No idea of the extent of the misery and hardships that the workers had to undergo during the last eight years could be adequately conveyed. Reduced wages and continued long hours of work, not to speak of other worsened conditions had been features of the transport industry in almost all the countries of the world.

He referred to various problems apart from wages and hours of work which were of equal importance to railwaymen.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF UNIONS.

He said that the absence of a reliable machinery for settlement of dispute was urgently felt.

Referring to recognition of the Railwaymen's Union, Mr. Mehta said the recommendation of the Royal Commission had so far remained unimplemented. The administration did not seem to look with favour on Trade Unions.

The Railway Board suggested to the Federation that a standard constitution should be drawn up for the Unions which should provide the basis for recognition Such a constitution was drawn up and settled and it was substantially accepted by the Board; yet the Railway Authorities did not seem to be ready to accord recognition. If the Railway Board was sincere in its professions of goodwill, the least it could do was to insist upon railway administration giving recognition to the Unions on the basis of the constitution.

The Convention concluded after passing a number of important resolutions. The Convention drew the attention of the Railway Board to the serious injustice done to thousands of workmen on railways and to the necessity of immediate redress by the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act for the settlement of disputes.

It was also resolved that in case no satisfactory settlement was reached within the next three months on the question of the appointment of a Conciliation Board the Convention should meet again in Bombay, Lahore or Calcutta to consider further steps and to review the situation. The Convention urged the Railway Board to associate representatives of railway trade unions in all inquiries relating to railway accidents and to impress on the Railways the necessity for sympathetic attitude towards trade unions by taking them into full confidence in all labour questions.

The Convention condemned the proposals for the constitution of the Railway Federal Authority and expressed its emphatic opinion that Indian Railways, being a vast national concern directly connected with the life of the nation in all its spheres, must be under popular control with adequate representation of Indian railway workers.

The following office-bearers were elected:

President: Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta;

Vice-Presidents: Mr. N. M. Chaterjee (E. B. Railway), Mr. Syed Hameed (M and S. M Railway), Mr. Benjamin (G. I. P. Railway); General Secretary: Mr. S. Guruswami; Treasurer: Mr. J. D. Francis.

AMERICAN COTTON SUBSIDY ISSUE

India Government Watches Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 1.

I understand that the proposal in America to give subsidy to American cotton has been taken notice of by the Government of India.

It is, however, pointed out in official circles that only newspaper reports have been available about the proposal and it is considered doubtful whether the proposal will be accepted by the American Government.

The Government of India are reported to be watching the situation.

Watch Your Silver

Bad silver coins are again being circulated in some districts, and conductors on London buses now carry a little gadget that picks out the "wrong run"

Coiners and the London Trans Port Board both think this isn't "fare"

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FROM COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.
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THE FIRST INDIAN BANK to allow representation to depositors on Board.
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(Opposite Imperial Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY).
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000 Divided into 96,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each.
400 Deferred Shares of Rs. 500 each. 8,000 5% Cum. Pref. Shares of Rs. 50 each.

48,000 Ordinary Shares payable as follows:—
Rs. 12-8 per share on application. No further amount will be called on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 12-8 will remain as an uncalled reserve.

PRESENT ISSUE:
400 Deferred Shares payable per share as follows:—
Rs. 300 with application,
Rs. 200 on allotment.

8,000 5% Cum. Pref, Shares payable per share as follows:
Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 15 on allotment. Balance of Rs. 15 to be called up after 3 months from date of allotment.

Shares of Face Value of Rs. 3,00,000, Three lakhs consisting of balance of 5% Cum. Pref. Shares, unallotted (as on 31-3-1939) being paid in full @ Rs. 50 each and Ordinary shares of face value of Rs. 1,30,000 have been purchased by Underwriters, who are prominent business men of Bombay.

ALL 5% CUM. PREF. SHARES SOLD OUT

2% P. A. DIVIDEND DECLARED AND DISTRIBUTED WITHIN FIRST YEAR OF BANK'S WORKING.

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Mr. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Ex-Finance Minister to Govt. of Bombay.

Vice-Chairman:—
L. B. BHOPATKAR, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Vice-Principal, Law College, Poona.

Depositors' Director:—
Mr. MEYER NISSIM, M.A., J.P., Director, Oriental Assurance Co., Ltd. & Ex-Chairman, Bank of Bombay (before amalgamation with Imperial Bank of India)

PROGRESS OF THE BANK

Date	Share Capital Rs.	Total Deposits. Rs.	Total Working Capital Rs.
1-4-1938 Date of Commencement of Business	83,165	40,820	123,985
24-8-1938 Date of Statutory Report - -	144,887	519,273	664,160
23-12-1938 Date of Interim Balance Sheet -	262,125	685,825	947,950

RULES OF BUSINESS
CURRENT ACCOUNT:—1% per annum opened with initial deposit of Rs. 100.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT:—Opened with initial deposit of Rs. 10. Interest at 2% to 2¼% per annum allowed on monthly minimum Balance. Withdrawals upto Rs. 1,000 by cheque.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Accepted for 1 to 5 years period, at 2½% to 4% per annum.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NEGROES AND THE NEXT WAR

(Continued from page 6)

Hitler's Germany, a greater crime would not be committed.

"Jim-Crowding" The Negroes

Southern "missionaries", not content with many conversions in the North to the gospel of race discrimination, for years have been seeking to have Negroes "Jimcrowd in European countries where a coloured man was formerly assured of hospitable treatment. England has largely succumbed to these tireless efforts. France, since she must rely on her black soldiers in the event of war with Germany, has not completely yielded. But here is an illuminating incident. A distinguished brown-skinned coloured professor was refused passage on a ship of the French Line because, he was told, a large number of Americans were travelling on that ship. He was given passage on another ship of the same line on which, presumably, not so many Americans were travelling. The American Columbian Line last summer refused first-class passage to a mulatto college professor and his wife although the first port of call is the black republic of Haiti. The same line tries to make white passengers travel first-class in order to maintain "white supremacy" Mussolini's rantings against the black peoples, similar to that of Cole Blease, Pitchfork Ben Tillman or Tom Heflin, has created a new area in which Negroes will not care to travel Educated, culturued, and wealthy Negroes constantly discover new refined niceties to remind them that their lowly status is not only national but international. The universal brotherhood of man is a myth as far as they are concerned.

The Remedy

In view of these facts, which are only a few of those that might be presented, this deduction seems inescapable. *Nothing short of a considerable weakening of the white races by war will, I am afraid, bring any appreciable improvement of the Negro's status.* In thus looking upon war between the white powers as a solution for his problems the Negro has the support of a long American precedent. America's early statesmen constantly declared: "Europe's distress is America's gain". Our policy of no entangling and of no permanent alliances sprang from the cold calculation of Washington and Hamilton that the warring powers would have to buy their supplies from the neutral United States. Our commerce, indeed, grew several fold during the Napoleonic Wars. And when our attempt to profit from Europe's distress finally drove us into war with England, the contest was a no-decision bout because England was still trying to crush Napoleon. In the meanwhile, we had picked up as immediate by-products of Europe's distress the Louisiana Territory and the West Florida Territory The desire expressed by some English statesmen to stifle "the enfant in the cradle" had failed because, in part, of the nourishment the child received from Europe's wars.

The Negro should, therefore change his song from "Ain't Goin' to Study War No More" to "Let's see what we can get out of a war." Negroes, in fact, should begin now to plan for a new Pan-African Congress like that originated by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois after the World War. Wise statesmen of the dominant white powers might also consider a world Congress to adopt a long-range policy looking to the elevation of black men to the status of other human beings. Four hundred years is long enough to keep any race in subjection.

Leaguers For Nadiad Board

Applications were invited by Nadiad Primary Muslim League from Muslim Wards A and B, for election of Nadiad Borough Municipality, in which the following candidates were elected:

Ward A

Pirsaheb Jamalmiya Kadri, Kasambhai Sarfubhai Nakshiwala, Ismail Alijl Sabhai.

Ward B

Ibhrahimbhai Karimbhai Dulwala, Khansaheb Ismail Gandhi, Gafurbhai Rahimbhai Chaklasia.

51 PRISONERS RELEASED IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM May 4

Fifty-one prisoners sentenced for offences connected with the recent Civil Disobedience Movement in Travancore were released early last night from the central prison. Trivandrum, it is understood orders have also been issued for withdrawal of cases against fourteen persons who are under trial on similar charges.—A P

I have seen a bookie creep under a coach and come out attired as a clergyman of the Church of England —'Lord Eltisley.

Or it might have been the Welsh "chapel."

MAIL-BOAT ARRIVALS:

Sir A R. Mudalier On Foreign Situation

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, new Commerce Member of the Government of India and Sir John Dain, member of the Federal Service Commission, arrived to-day in Bombay by the P. & O. mail-boat s. s. "Strathmore."

Asked by the Press representatives whether he had any plans for the expansion of Indian commerce after the Indo-Japanese Trade agreement came to a close, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar hoped that his mind was not vacant. He refused to be drawn into further conversation on the subject. Nor did he desire to speak on any subject at present.

TENSE FOREIGN SITUATION

He humorously observed that he knew he would be receiving more and more attentions at the hands of the Press. "You know I was on the editorial chair for seven years", he added. With regard to the foreign situation, he stated that it was tense

On board the steamer, he was received by Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, President of the Indian Motion Picture Society, and Messrs. K. S. Hirlekar, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Indian Motion Picture Congress and Fazal Rahimtoola, ex-President of the Tariff Board.

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar will leave for Madras to-morrow (Friday) and from there he would leave for Simla.

SIR JOHN DAIN

Sir John Dain who was to be the Acting Governor of Orissa, approached by the Press representatives, refused to say anything. He, however, admitted that he was to be the Acting Governor of Orissa, but did not become so. With regard to the foreign situation, he preferred to be silent.

Belgaum Radicals Organise

Form League And Decide To Hold Conference During Week-End

A meeting of about 200 Radical Congressmen of Belgaum District was held on Sunday last to consider the formation of a Radical Congressmen's League in Karnatak. Mr. N. B. Lokhande, pleader, was in the chair.

Messrs. B. R. Sunthankar, V. A. Golatgekar (Naik), S. R. Sunthankar and B. S. Tophkhane addressed the meeting explaining the necessity of starting a league of the Radical Congressmen to combat the present authoritarian leadership in the Congress on the basis of the manifesto issued by Mr. M. N. Roy and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Radical Congressmen of Belgaum resolves that a Karnatak Radical Congressmen's league be founded on the basis of the manifesto issued by Com. M. N. Roy and others. This meeting also appoints a committee consisting of the following eight members to take necessary steps for its formation:—

Mr. B. R. Sunthankar (convener), Messrs. V. A. Naik, B. S. Tophkhane, S. R. Sunthankar, A. A. Mandgi, N. B. Lokhande, I. S. Yavgal (Hubli), (Dharwar) and Dr. G. N. Joshi.

"This meeting resolves that the inaugural conference of the Karnatak Radical Congressmen's League be held at Belgaum on the 7th and 8th of May under the presidency of Com. A. K. Pillai of (Madras)."

IBN SAUD TO VISIT BAHRAIN

Preparations For Royal Reception

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

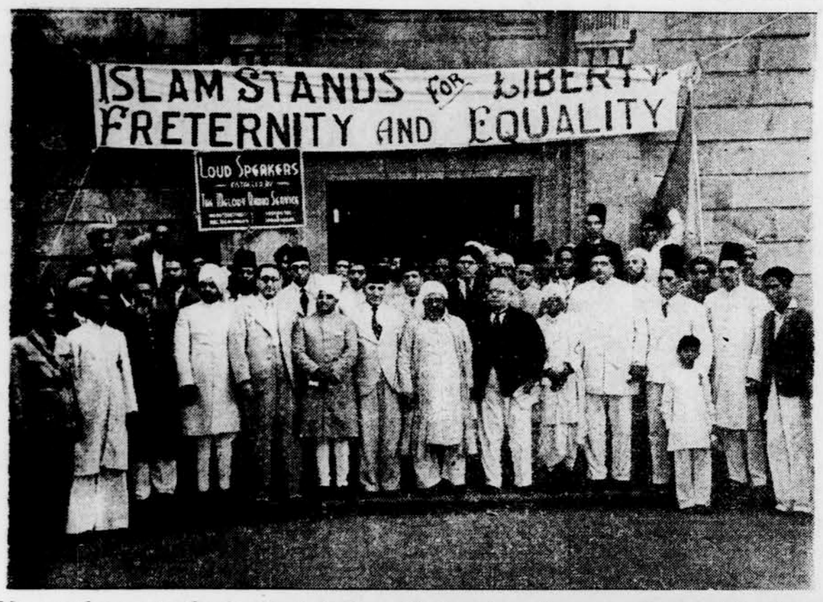
It is authoritatively understood that H. M. King Ibn Suad will arrive in Bahrain on May 5. Elaborate preparations are being made by H. H. the Shaikh of Bahrain to receive the King officially and to accord him a warm reception. Orders have been issued to beflag the houses, shops and commercial firms with the green Suadi Arabia Flag, the "Kalema" with a symbol of the Suadi sword.

It is reported that Emir Faisal, the second son of H. M. King Ibn Suad, who is now in Egypt, has been instructed to fly to Bahrain to join his father. Nearly 6,000 carpets at a hire of Rs. 10 each have been collected by the Board of Directors of the British Oil Company of the Hassa-Katif area, attached to Suadi Arabia coast, to be spread over a large decorated 'Shamiana' recently erected at the station of Khubar for a reception meeting to be held in honour of His Majesty the King. The Khubar station is about 30 miles away from Bahrain. H. E. Abdulla Sulaiman, the Finance Minister of Hedjaz, it is learnt, has proceeded to Khubar with 1,000 Suadi regular soldiers as a special guard awaiting the arrival of H. M. the King.

RECEPTION PREPARATIONS

The Shaik of Bahrain accompanied by his Royal family members and Bahrain's civil and military officials will receive H.M. King Ibn Suad at the station Khubar. H. M. King Ibn Suad in his official visit to Bahrain will be accompanied by the members of his royal family, the members of the family of ex-Ruler Al-Rashid, his Finance Minister, and Shaikh Abdul Rahman Gusaiby, the new Consul-designate for Bombay, and a large number of Suadi civil and military officials. It is also reported that Shaikh Ahmed El-Jaber Al-Sabah, the ruler of Kowait, with nearly 300 of his own men has proceeded to the station Al-Remah on Suadi-Kowait border to receive H.M. in his way to Bahrain and to welcome him, in accordance with Arab customs.

It is estimated that eight lakhs of rupees will be spent by the Shaikh of Bahrain in connection with this visit and valuable presentations such as the best quality of motor cars, Arabian horses, precious stones, golden daggers, pearls and emblazed cloth, etc., will be given to H.M. King Ibn Suad and each of his retinue. According to the Arab customs H. M. King Ibn Suad will also give valuable presents to the members of the Bahrain Royal family and distribute large sums of money and clothes to the people of Bahrain.



Mass gathering in the Sir C. J. Hall on Wednesday afternoon in celebration of Prophet's Birthday. Mr. Abdul Qayum Habibullah (centre) presided.

SUBHAS PLEADS FOR 'FORWARD BLOC'

(Continued from page 16)

people have been permeated with the ideas of anti-Imperialism, Democracy and Socialism. But organisational effort has not kept pace with agricultural endeavour. That is one of the reasons why, though we had a majority at the Presidential election, we failed to have a majority in the All-India Congress Committee. It is no exaggeration to say that the Gandhi Seva Sangh is the only well-organised and disciplined political party among Indian nationalists.

Integral Part of Congress

The Forward Bloc will function as an integral part of the Congress. It will accept the present constitution of the Congress, its creed, policy and programme. It will cherish the highest respect and regard for Mahatma Gandhi's personality and have complete faith in his political doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation which is Mahatmaji's gift to his nation. But that will not mean that the Forward Bloc will necessarily have confidence in the present High Command of the Congress.

The question may also be asked as to why we are creating an internal crisis with the Congress at this juncture by starting the Forward Bloc. Personally, I am of the opinion that an internal crisis, to-day or to-morrow, is inevitable in view of the uncompromising attitude of the present High Command and their failure to move with the times. We can avert the internal crisis to-day by surrendering completely to them. But what shall we gain by postponing the crisis through a surrender? Why put off the evil day? We are fast approaching an external crisis. It would be disastrous to have an internal crisis when the external crisis overtakes us. It would be much more desirable to face the internal crisis now, go through it and emerge out of it before the external crisis seizes us.

Necessary for Progress

It would be a fatal mistake to think that a split, even when it is temporary, is an unmixed evil. On the contrary, it may be urged that a temporary split is sometimes necessary for the sake of political advancement. The secession of the Moderate in 1918 and of the Anti-Non-Co-operationists in 1920 was not an unmixed evil. It was necessary and inevitable for the sake of India's political progress. To take an example from abroad, the emergence and growth of the Bolshevik Party would never have been possible but for the split in the Russian Social Democrat Party in 1903. I would, therefore, beg of my countrymen not to think lightly or loosely of the so-called split that the Forward Bloc may be responsible for.

The revolt of the Swarajists at the Gaya Congress in 1922 led to misunderstanding, friction and even recrimination between Congressman and Congressman for some time—but ultimately the Congress adjusted itself to the new situation by accepting the policy and programme of the Swarajists. The same will happen in the present case. It should not be forgotten that the Left within the Congress believes in national unity more than the Right. That is why the Left stands for a composite Cabinet. While the Right stands for a homogeneous one.

Consequently the Left within the Congress will always work with the object of establishing real national unity.

The present move in the matter of forming the Forward Bloc at this juncture has been forced by unavoidable circumstances and by the uncompromising attitude of the High Command.

Attitude Towards New Bloc

It remains for me to say what my attitude towards the Forward Bloc will be. Till recently, I was of the opinion that I should keep out of the proposed Left Bloc and help in the task of Left-consolidation from outside. The recent informal conference in Calcutta decided otherwise. I unanimously resolved to request me to join the Forward Bloc and help in the task of organising and building it up. After deeply pondering over the matter I have decided to join it.

I shall now appeal to my countrymen to help us in the task that lies ahead of us and particularly in the work of building up the Forward Bloc."

Subhas Congratulated

The meeting offered its respectful congratulations to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the "Courageous stand" he had taken in resigning the office of the President of the Indian National Congress 'in response to the call of democracy and in vindication of his principle.'

The meeting requested the public throughout India to render all possible help to Mr. Bose in carrying out his programme of work and in particular appealed to them to raise a sum of a lakh of rupees to be spent by him for the political uplift and emancipation of the Indian people.

Roy and Ghosh not Wanted

It declared that the inclusion of Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh in the Congress Working Committee was against the wishes of the public of Bengal and called upon them to resign from it.

Sardar Jamait Singh on behalf of the Sikh community announced the offer of a purse of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bose. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, M.L.A., ex-Maor of Calcutta.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent his greetings to the Lanka Sama Samaj Party in Ceylon through Bikkhu Saranankara who visited Calcutta on the occasion of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

In the course of his message Mr. Bose said, 'Common aims and principles bind the freedom movement in our two countries. Besides the people of Ceylon and of India can look back to a common culture and heritage, and both our nations look forward to a bright and glorious future.

"One of the problems, which is now causing anxiety to responsible people in Ceylon, is the question of Indo-Singhalese relations. This problem can be satisfactorily solved only through mutual goodwill, without the interference of a third party. —A. P.

Picture of Thursday night's Lunar Eclipse in Bombay taken at 9 P. M.

TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Next Meeting To Be Held At End Of July

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 3.

It is understood that the Government of India have informed the Provincial Governments that the next meeting of the Transport Advisory Council will be held at Simla on July 27 and 28. It is expected Ministers in charge of roads in the various Provinces will attend the meeting, accompanied by their road experts. The last meeting of the Council was held in December. The reason for calling another meeting in July is that the Council has to consider model rules that have been drafted under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act recently passed by the Central Legislature.

W. I. A. A. RALLY AT POONA

The W. I. A. A. are holding a motor-car and motor-cycle rally in Poona at the beginning of next month. In order to take advantage of the break of the monsoon and of the few days dry weather which follows the break, the actual date has been left fluid but will be either Sunday, June 4th or Sunday June 11th.

Motor-cars will be in four classes and motor-cycles in two. The entry fee for the former is Rs. 25 and for the latter Rs. 10. A petrol test will be run in conjunction with the rally at an extra Rs. 10, per car or motor-cycle, but this is optional.

Valuable silver cups for the first prizes in each of the six classes have been presented by the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited The Standard Vacuum Oil Company, and Caltex India Limited.

Mr. J. S. Vatcha, chairman of the W. I. A. A. sports sub-committee, is presenting a Pewter tankard for the oldest motor-car completing the course and the oldest motor-cycle to do so. Veteran cars is one of Mr. Vatcha's hobbies and it is whispered in some quarters that he might one day sponsor a Veteran Cars rally says a communication from the W. I. A. A.

Full details of this rally which will take the form of a Reliability Trial over a 200-mile course, may be obtained from the Publicity Department of the W. I. A. A., P. O. Box 211, Bombay.

CHILD IN DANGER!

In danger from deadly germs! Doctors testify that germs are the cause of illness and disease. If they looked like the picture above, you'd fight them—but they don't, they're so small you cannot see them. They're there just the same though, deadly, waiting to strike. But you can defeat them with Lifebuoy Soap! Its antiseptic lather washes them away with the dirt. Use Lifebuoy for all your house-cleaning and there'll be nowhere for germs to breed.

Keep your skin healthy, too, by washing in Lifebuoy Soap—safeguard cuts and scratches with its rich antiseptic lather—see how it soothes skin troubles and prickly heat. And protect your food from germs by washing your hands with Lifebuoy before every meal—that way you'll be safe!

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Ramakrishna Mission's Record Of Social Service

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1938 SHOWS EXTENSION OF USEFUL WORK

The Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission writes:—

The 30th Annual General Meeting of the Ramakrishna Mission was held on Good Friday at the premises of the Belur Math, the Headquarters of the Mission, with Srimat Swami Virajananda, the President, in the chair A large number of lay and monastic members were present. Swami Madhavananda, the Secretary, presented his report for the year 1938. The following extracts from it clearly indicate the progress of work done by the Mission during the year under review.

There are at present 102 centres of the Matn and the Mission in India and abroad. At the end of 1938, the total number of centres of the Mission in India, Burma, Ceylon and Straits Settlements was 54.

TEMPORARY RELIEF WORK.

The Mission conducted both Temporary Relief Works and Permanent work as usual. Flood Relief Work in Bengal and Cyclone Relief Work in Orissa were done. In all, over 2,344 mds. of rice, 2,989 ne new clothes and blankets and 2,328 old clothes were distributed among 7,580 recipients of 2,241 families belonging to 105 villages of 12 unions in Faridpur and Murshidabad Districts in Bengal and Puri and Ganjam Districts in Orissa. In the Murshidabdad District over 6,300 cases of malaria and other ailments that appeared in the wake of the floods were treated. Rs. 160/- were given as aid in cash, besides seedgrains. 279 huts were also put up in Ganjam District.

The permanent work was of three kinds as usual. Philanthropic, Educational and Missionary.

PHILANTHROPIC.

The Philanthropic Activities fell into three distinct divisions viz., Indoor Hospital Work, Outdoor Dispensary Work, and Regular and Occasional Service of various kinds.

There are at present 7 Indoor Hospitals under the Mission, including the Maternity Hospital and Child Welfare Centre popularly known as the Sishumangal Pratishthan, at Bowanipore, Calcutta. There were 467 beds in 1938 as against 444 in 1937, and 10,394 patients were treated as against 9,007 in 1937, in all these hospitals. Rangoon and Benares centres had 170 and 145 beds respectively. Sishumangal Pratishthan and Kankhal 60 and 50; Brindaban, Midnapore and Tamluk 24, 12 and 6.

41 centres in India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements conducted this type of educational work of other. In all the centres together there were 26 Students Homes and Orphanages, 5 Residential High Schools, 7 High Schools, 5 Mid. Schools, 60 Vernacular Schools, 11 Night Schools and 2 Industrial Schools. The total strength of these 110 institutions in India, Ceylon and S.S. was 11,115 in 1938 as against 8,200 in 1937. In 30 institutions, the number of girls being over 20 per cent.

Rural educational work was done by such centres as Sarisha near Diamond Harbour, Contai in Midnapore, Nadgaon and Sylhet in Assam. The Centre at Sarisha had 388 boys and girls in all its institutions.

The Industrial Schools taught one or more of the arts, crafts and industries which may be grouped under the following heads (1) Mechanical and Automobile Engineering (2) Spinning, weaving, dyeing, calico-printing, tailoring, (3) Cane-work, (4) Carpentry, Cabinet-making, (5) Shoe-making. In the Industrial School and Workshop at Madras the Mechanical and Automobile Engineering course covers a period of five years and is recognised by the Government. The centre at Habiganj conducts two shoe-factories to provide better training to the cobbler boys of the locality, and runs two Co-operative Credit Societies for the benefit of the cobblers.

EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for the Mission's permanent work in 1938 was about 6 lakhs of rupees.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 4.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to normal.
Agra	106	75	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	107	81	—	—	—0.3
Akola	106	81	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	105	76	—	—	—0.1
Ajmer	100	75	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	103	76	—	0.7	+0.4
Ambala	103	69	—	0.4	—0.3
Allanabad	108	77	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	108	76	—	—	—0.2
Bareilly	106	74	—	—	—0.3
BOMBAY	93	79	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	93	72	—	6.4	+4.6
Bhopal	103	75	—	—	—
Baroda	101	68	—	—	—
Belgaum	98	69	—	0.4	—1.3
Banawalpore	102	68	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	104	79	—	0.5	—0.2
Bellary	104	83	—	1.3	+0.5
Bhavnagar	108	76	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong	91	80	—	3.9	—3.1
Calcutta	103	83	—	1.6	—0.9
Cuttack	106	80	—	0.2	—1.1
Cawnpore	111	78	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	93	81	—	6.9	+3.0
Colombo	88	81	—	11.7	+1.1
Cocanada	97	81	—	0.5	—0.3
Cochin	87	82	—	11.9	+6.5
Dehra Dun	96	64	—	0.3	—0.5
Delhi	104	73	—	—	—0.4
Dehra I. Khan	101	69	—	0.6	—0.2
Desa	106	73	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	T	3.0	—0.6
Fort Sandeman	88	60	—	1.0	—0.2
Gorakhpur	109	77	—	0.1	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	106	79	—	0.9	—0.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	106	73	—	—	-
Indore	101	74	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	107	66	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	105	68	—	—	—0.3
Jacobabad	108	70	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	102	71	—	—	—0.2
Karachi	84	76	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	72	55	—	5.7	+0.8
Khandwa	107	81	—	—	—0.1
Lucknow	108	76	—	—	—0.3
Ludhiana	101	68	—	0.4	—0.5
Lahore	99	69	—	0.1	—0.5
Lyallpur	99	67	—	—	—0.6
Multan	103	72	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	94	70	—	2.6	—0.4
Madras	95	81	—	5.2	+4.7
Marmagoa	87	80	—	0.1	-
Malegaon	104	77	—	—	—0.1
Mussoorie	77	54	—	0.5	—0.8
Mahableshwar	89	76	—	0.7	—0.8
Murree	71	52	—	2.9	—1.5
Mount Abu	87	72	—	—	—0.2
Masulipatam	97	82	—	0.1	—0.8
Mandalay	105	86	—	0.7	—1.0
Mangalore	91	82	—	5.0	+3.5
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.5
Mercara	84	67	—	1.5	—1.5
Nagpur	108	86	—	0.3	—0.3
Ootacamund	73	58	—	3.9	+0.5
Patna	107	79	—	0.1	—0.3
Peshawar	94	60	—	0.7	—1.3
Poona	103	70	—	0.1	—0.5
Pachmarhi	95	76	—	—	—0.4
Port Blair	86	76	0.2	3.8	+0.8
Quetta	81	45	—	0.7	—
Ranchi	103	74	—	0.5	—0.6
Rawalpindi	94	64	—	1.8	0.2
Rangoon	95	80	—	3.2	+0.6
Ratnagiri	87	77	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	104	72	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	94	75	—	0.9	—0.1
Srinagar	74	46	—	2.6	—1.3
Sholapur	107	78	—	0.4	—0.1
Shillong	80	59	—	0.1	—6.6
Simla	67	55	—	1.4	—0.7
Surat	104	77	—	—	—
Salem	95	79	—	6.9	+4.7
Trichinopoly	100	81	—	5.6	+3.5
Trivandrum	90	82	—	6.9	+1.0
Vizagapatam	90	82	—	—	—0.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 4.

The weather has been mainly dry. Reports from Assam are wanting. Port Blair reports a quarter of an inch. Day temperatures are appreciably above normal in Bengal and Bihar.—A. P.

FREAKISH WEATHER IN BOMBAY

Bombay has been experiencing for the past two days, something of a heat wave, which the weather experts call freakish weather, which is common in the month of May when the hot weather gives place to monsoonish conditions. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.5, three degrees above normal while the minimum temperature was 79.0, one degree above normal. This freakish tendency is expected to continue for some days more.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NADIAD, May 3.—Durbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Kathiawar political Conference has been elected to preside over the deliberations of the Mehemdabad Taluka Youth Conference due to commence on May 13.—A. P.

Motoring & Aviation

Safety First On The Road

Smoke—And You May End The Smoke

When smoking in a motor-car, put match-ends and butts in the ash tray, if one is provided; if one is not, make sure they are dead before throwing them out. The match you throw away carelessly may cause a fire and so may your cigarette or cigar butt.

Do not smoke or use an open flame when looking into the petrol tank, the radiator or the battery—it might be your last look. Motorists will do well to heed this advice from the Safety First Association of India.

TIME FLIES WHILE YOU MOVE

You are driving a motor-car. Suddenly an emergency occurs. You see it instantly and move your foot to apply the brakes. Sounds all so quick—but we must not forget that time 'flies' while the foot only moves.

The most alert person requires at least half a second to get the brakes working; the average motorist takes 3/3 of a second.

How far does your car travel in 3/4 of a second if you are driving at 30 miles per hour? The Safety First Association of India tells you the answer—33 feet. But you must not forget that even the best brakes take time to stop a car. In ideal conditions your car will travel another 47 feet before it comes to a stop. That makes a total of 80 feet even in speed limit areas.

At 40 miles per hour the stopping distance is 128 feet; at 50, it is 186 feet, and at 60 it is 251 feet. Think it over and do not take chances.

A ROAD'S DANGER PERIODS

There are times when the best drivers in the best of car must proceed cautiously and exercise re-doubled vigilance.

The half light when lamps are becoming necessary is a dangerous hour particularly when it coincides with the homeward rush from work.

Dipped headlamps are best when everything is grey—and beware of cyclists.

Dangers abound on wet night in suburban streets with their irregular lighting. Slow down. If others overtake, credit them with abnormal eyesight.

Wet roads are worst when rain has followed a long dry period, when fallen leaves are about, and when stretches of slippery non-skid surface alternate.

Treat tram-cars and tramlines with suspicion. Tram-cars can pull up more quickly than most cars and they sometimes discharge passengers at both ends. Every tramline is a potential source of skidding.

HEAVY TRAFFIC HINTS

In dense traffic you must not waste time or space You are expected to keep close behind the vehicle in front; if you don't someone will cut in.

You are expected to maintain your line, that is, to pull in or out as little as possible. If you have to turn, get as early as possible into the appropriate traffic lane so that you will cross nobody's path when turning.

Don't hoot at night even before 11-30 a.m. use your lamps instead. obey the policeman always, whether he is right or wrong.

You can trust the bus driver not to do the unexpected, but keep a sharp eye on taxicabs.

RIGHT-OF-WAY AT INTER-SECTIONS

The rule governing the right-of-way at intersections, as generally understood, is that the vehicle which enters the intersection first has the right of way. In case of doubt who will enter the intersection first, the vehicle on the right has the right of way. This interpretation would seem to act disadvantageously for main road traffic, for if a car emerging from a minor road arrives at the intersection first, it would have the right of way over traffic on the main road which has not yet entered the intersection.

It was therefore necessary to protect through traffic and this has been done by Regulation 7 of the Tenth Schedule which reads as follows: "The driver of a motor vehicle shall on entering a road intersection, if the road entered is a main road designated as such give way to the vehicles proceeding along that road, and in any other case give way to all traffic approaching the intersection on his right hand."

It only remains now for the authorities to state which are to be considered main roads in the city of Bombay and Suburbs for the purpose of this regulation. Such a move will clear up any doubts in the matter and will be a great boon to through traffic.

WARNING SIGNS

When a road is under construction or repair and its use is being continued it is most important that any deviation in alignment, change in surface, etc. should be signalised well in advance and be well lighted at night so that drivers will not make or be put to danger, inconvenience, or delay.

For example, when a portion of one carriageway is out of commission for a time or has or has not come into use, such as in the Marine Drive, Bombay, proper planning is necessary to ensure the smooth flow of traffic. The surface of modern roads invites speed and if the diversion from dual to single carriageway and vice versa is not well arranged and properly signalised then the Engineer is responsible to a considerable degree for accident that takes place in that spot.

When a road is under repair "round the corner" the danger should be indicated in advance—that is, before the driver reaches the corner round which the danger lies.

KOLABA DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION

Sixteen Out Of 31 Seats Captured By Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 4.

Results for all the seats of the Kolaba District Board have now been announced. There is a majority of one for the Congress over all the other parties, although the two Muslims and a couple of Independents will either actually join the Congress Party or are expected to be their permanent allies of the Congress.

Sixteen out of the 31 seats have actually been captured by men who contested the election on the Congress ticket. Congress put up 23 candidates in all, of which seven were defeated. Among regrettable failures were those of Mr. J. V. Lele of Alibag and Mr. R. B. Raut of Bombay in the Neral group. Both of them were expected to be in leading positions in the Congress Camp. The special seat for women was won by a Congress candidate Mrs. Hirabai Kankia. In Roha Taluka Congress carried all the three seats, defeating the fourth Democratic candidate Mr. Nene.

Seven seats have been won by the Independent Labour Party and six by the Democratic Swarajists or Independents supported by them. The two seats reserved for backward classes were won each by the Congress and the Democrats. Notable failures from among the I. L. P. and D. S. P. were Mr. Korlekar and Mr. G. H. Patwardhan.

The following is the full list of the successful candidates according to Party labels.

Congress:—S. G. Raut, S. H. Patil, N. M. Dharkar, A. M. Atavne, T. N. Bedekar, K. A. Daoor, M. K. Padir, P. S. Kale, R. H. Sanap, V. H. Tendulkar, D. P. Dandekar, B. V. Jadhav, K. K Surve, S. G. More, T. S. Pansare and Mrs. Hirabai Kankia.

Independent Labour:—R. K. Patil, M. S. Patil, K. V. Savadkar, B. G. Mhatre, B. K. Malusare, M. R. Banarse and G. G. Mahar.

Democratic Swarajists:—Dr. V. K. Dongre, Mr. Bapusaheb Sirgvekar, Mr. Baban Saheb Bhide, Mr. Waman Rao Dalvi, Mr. P. G. Katkari and Mr. Chimanrao Paranjpe.

JERUSALEM May 3 The General Council of the Zionist Organisation has passed a resolution declaring that the Jewish community in Palestine was determined to oppose any regime that would undermine the Jewish National Home.

DIGBOI LABOUR TROUBLE

Union's Appeal To Assam Premier

DIGBOI, April 30.

The Secretary of the A. O. C. Labour writes:—

To-day is the 28th day of the strike and the situation is perfectly peaceful and non-violent.

The earned wages of the workers for the month of March have not yet been paid owing to the Company's unwillingness to agree with the Labour union to make payments at a common place outside the Company's working area in order to avoid any undesirable situation under the existing abnormal circumstances. The Finance Minister, it is understood has written to the Company in this connection. The Company, however, has not shown any sign to change their attitude in the matter.

The Union has sent the following telegram to the Premier followed by a letter to the same effect:—

"Meetings essential for maintaining peace. Otherwise it is impossible to control the situation. Recruitment of unemployed labour in lawful strike is not similar to holding of meetings though the former is continuing still. Public wonder why there is extraordinary delay in prosecuting Company officers accused of grave cognizable offence in firing deadly shots by eye witnesses before Magisterial enquiry while picketers have been refused bail on dacoity charge. Police are attempting arrest on alleged wrongful confinement of willing outside labour. Secretary already charged. No honourable settlement possible without restoring calmer atmosphere. However terms submitted. Remember that Bungalow servants struck for reinstating victimised servants, restoring Company employees' status and benefits deprived recently. Pray justice and civil liberty".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.085 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.5 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.0 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 42 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 187 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 1

Sound *restorative* sleep is essential to the maintenance of good health. If you are restless at nights, your sleep fitful and uncertain, you are storing up future trouble. Your health will inevitably suffer.

At the root of sleeplessness is often a condition of undernourished nerves and digestive unrest. Feed your nerves, allay digestive disturbance and you will enjoy restful nights, awaking in the morning gloriously fresh and invigorated.

In "Ovaltine" you have a complete and perfect food, which quickly exerts a soothing influence on the nerves and digestive system. A cup of "Ovaltine" at bedtime paves the way to natural refreshing sleep. And while you sleep, "Ovaltine" restores tired body and mind, giving them fresh energy and alertness for the coming day.

Prepared from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, "Ovaltine" supplies in concentrated form all the nourishment necessary to build up and maintain glorious good health.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar. Sugar can be added at home if required for sweetening. Nothing can compare with "Ovaltine," which is prepared to a secret formula, using exclusive processes.

"Ovaltine" is packed in 4½, 9 and 18 ounce tins—compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in Quantity — more in Quality, therefore more in value.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
Also at Bombay, Karachi and Madras.

OE/242

'OVALTINE' BISCUIT

The same high standards that have ma 'Ovaltine' supreme, have now been applie to the production of 'OVALTINE' Biscuits Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they ar the daintiest for all occasions and the fac that they contain 'Ovaltine' gives them specia value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4 oz and 8 oz. packets, and 1 lb. tins.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indians In Trinidad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After my arrival from Trinidad in India the representatives of several daily and other papers interviewed me to know about the condition of the East Indians in the Colonies I had visited. To them besides other things, I said that although apparently there was not any legal bar against any class of people there, but to all intents and purposes the East Indians were kept down to serve as labourers on the fields and in mills. The white masters of big estates and Government officials manipulated the matters in such a way as achieves this purpose.

In the absence of any such legislation in existence it becomes rather difficult to prove this contention based on personal experience, though in practice the matter is quite clear and beyond any shadow of doubt, that Indians as a community had no status. A recent statement has, however, strengthened it to such an extent, that none can now question my contention, coming as it does a white capitalist.

The West Indies Royal Commission was appointed in August last, which is touring the British Colonies on that side to enquire into the social and economic conditions of those countries and the matters connected therewith. According to the papers to hand from Trinidad in these days, it reached Trinidad in the third week of February, last. In its sitting held on the 27th February, when Captain Watson—one of the Sugar delegates was being examined, one of the Hon'ble members put him a question about the extention of the Frenchise. To this the Captain suggested that the question could suitably be answered by Mr E. A. Robinson—another Sugar Factory Proprietor—, at Chaguanas. This is what Mr. Robinson said in reply:—

"I have no objection to the labourer voting more than I have to any body else voting. I am saying that the question is whether this country is suitable for a more extended franchise. I do not think it is. I think it is at present unsuitable for any such extention. . . . "

The reason given for it by the witness was that neither there was any Trinidadian, nor there was any Trinidad opinion, nor any Trinidad nation, as if none was born in Trinidad and none lived and none died there. In fact the people who are merely birds of passages, could not consider themselves as Nationals of any country. According to him there was every race of every creed such as "Indians" Mohemmadans, Jews, Hindus Frenchmen, Englishmen, Chinese and other people"

The Hon. member suggested that a residential qualification for five years in the colony could solve the question to grant franchise, but this, too, would not satisfy Mr. Robinson any more as he thinks that "How can a Chinaman or a Hindu have the same point of view as I have"? This means that no Government can exist without unanimity of opinion Can England show us the way where so many parties exist? Is it a possibility at all.

Moreover his complaint is, that "The only people in this colony who are going to vote solidly and I tell you from experience are East Indians" and that also for an East Indian and not for the white. His fear was that if the franchise was given to this colony, "The Indians will rule every other race. Every race will be ruled by the Indian. The writing on the Wall is plain for all people to see." Whatever little I know, I am sure Mr. Robinson's memory is short. There have been cases in which Indians had voted for and elected other than Indians also.

Mr. Robinson's reason for this kind of statement was based on his past experience, when he said "Thirtyfive years ago there was not an Indian Solicitor or Barrister. There was not one representative in Legislative Council there was not a doctor, in fact the Indian was a drawer of water and a hewer of wood". But to the great dismay and surprise of his and of the people of his thinking perhaps he said that "Today the Indian met in every single profession and he is gradually ousting other people from the professions." He said that his remarks about the progress and success of the Indian were not based to run him down, but "That is all to his credit." He was not, he said, against that "But it shows that the Indian is going to rule this country. It is a dead certainty."

Let us examine the answers in the light of facts. I am afraid loooking to the services in the Colony the number of the Indians employed is far too short as compared with the population. In independent professions too they are very little. Then how they are ousting other races, none can imagine. But behind these anewers is the real idea, which could not be concealed, and it is, that if the Indians will be taking up other independent professions and work, who will grow cane for these white people, and will enable these capitalists to earn big profits and enjoy at the expense of these labourers. If franchise was extended to these workers, the white will be at the mercy of the labourers. If inspite of all the disabilities and disadvantages under which they were living there, they have, and very few of them too, have advanced in certain lines with their hard labour, diligent and thrifty habits, the white people see a great danger in it for themselves and the country and want the Government to be cautious, and not to extend franchise to the Indians, who in their opinion deserve to be drawers of water and hewers of wood only.

I believe, it is time for the Indians as a community be they Hindu, Muslim, or Christian, not to quarrel with these friends, but to dive deep into their own affairs and see what is there which is keeping them down and does not allow them to grow as citizens on equal footings with the white races and cannot evoke respect from these friends as members of an hon'ble Community, to work shoulder to shoulder with others for the good and service of their birthland. They should shake off the sense of inferiority complex from their mind and take up due share of responsibilities.

I can assure Mr. Robinson and others of his thinking that although East Indians as a race have lost some of their good traits under the baneful influences of the Western civilization, but they are the most grateful, amiable, hospitable and peace loving race and will not harm any other race if they are ever put in a position said to be superior. They have no such idea of ruling others, as the western people have, but the ideal which is yet not lost to them is not to rule but to serve. Let them be true to this higher ideal, come what may, and whatever treatment be meted out to them. What is needed most is, as I said in my last message on my departure from Trinidad, that the Indians should not lose their Racial Conciousness and its higher and noble trait with its ancient and glorious culture, which alone can make them fit to perform their part of service to mankind and all.—Yours, etc.

PARASHURAM SHARMA
Religious Missionary, Krishna Nagar, Lahore.

STOMACHS BURNED WITH ACID

—the result of neglected indigestion

Nobody should neglect indigestion pains. For indigestion is a sign that, after eating, too much acid is being produced in your stomach. If you allow this state of affairs to continue, more and more of this acid will be manufactured in your inside, more than can usefully be utilised in the work of digesting your food. The spare acid has to do something. And it certainly does! It sets to work to burn away the stomach lining. Inflamed, sore places begin to form, ending in agonising ulcers.

Many a sufferer has ended up on the operating table, because he neglected ordinary indigestion.

Take care that this is not *your* fate. If you suffer from pain after eating, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder after every meal. It will make that dangerous acid as harmless as water. Then it will put a protective film of silk-soft powder over the sore stomach lining, soothing pain and inflammation, healing up wounded tissues.

In this scientific way, Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has even cured gastric and duodenal ulcers when sufferers thought only an operation could save them. Be sure you get the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder bearing the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. Powder or Tablets. Never sold loose. Cheap imitations may only make your trouble worse. From all chemists and stores.

BETWEEN your teeth

In between your teeth, ugly stains develop untouched unless you use a *fully* penetrative toothpaste — Odol Tooth Paste! Odol *whitens* your teeth by gently penetrating to every part of their surface and in between as well, removing not only the surface mucus but the hard deposit beneath, which is a breeding ground for decay germs. For gleaming, beautiful teeth, always use Odol. Perfect for children's teeth too.

Odol

FRESH-ANTISEPTIC! Odol Mouthwash prevents throat infection and colds. Try it after smoking too.

TOOTH PASTE

FOR GLEAMING TEETH

O.I.10

Roman Script For Urdu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is regrettable to find some plausible argument advanced against the current Urdu script in the last meeting of Islamic Research Association of Bombay. The learned opposers appear to be absolutely biased in making rather, baseless remarks, as Urdu and its script being the outcome of so many classical languages of ancient repute have been thoroughly serving the needs of the day.

It may be noticed that the so-called confusion of dots or similarity of letters like "Jim, Che, He, Khe," and others is not only to be found in the "lingua Franca" of India, but is also almost universal and no language even with a high literacy position, is devoid of this characteristic. Psychologically, it is easier to master letters of similar sound or shape than to familiarise ourself with the strange forms altogether. The fact that such easy prints or psychological hints, whether in theory or in practice are easy of cultivation in our mind, specially of children, and spare a lot of time and energy to our young generation, is not denied by eminent educationists.

Urdu type, of course, is a bit backward, as we have always failed to support its cause. Still its efficiency and introduction in the Nizam's Dominions is a living proof of its practicability. We are expected to be more sensible and energetic in claiming that the Urdu script is not possible in type or print. I am afraid that the allegations against Urdu have no real foundations. We can easily borrow necessary help to get over our difficulties with the assistance of Persian and Arabic scripts, which are current in Egypt, Persia, and other Islamic countries, without inconvenience, or whimsical and lethargic suggestions which are responsible for our own backwardness.

Needless to say, that to maintain our culture, as it has been rightly emphasised by the learned Principal of Ismail College, Andheri, is our primary necessity. We should never follow in the steps of these Westernized people or hostile foreigners, who have destroyed our tradition.

That community or nation which hates to be merged in others civilization is bound to stand on its own legs, and must carry forward the legacy of its ancestors. If we adopt the Roman Alphabets irrespective of our political, social, religious and traditional interest, the community is bound to be greatly handicapped almost in all spheres of notion and thought. Urdu script on modern lines is quite suitable to the Asiatic mind and it has given expression to a vast treasure of so many nations, that have played a prominent part in the field of cultural progress and political science. Besides the script is quite indespensible for our religious wants. A sensible minded man would never be willing to sacrifice these requirements at the altar of the suggested reforms. Hindus, Moslim, Persians and Christians have internationally influenced the development of Urdu literature and its script. We have to keep in mind the product of their joint civilizations and thus indirectly protect the centre of our cultural unity.

It is important to note that the Turkish reforms in this respect in printing the Holy Quran in Roman or Latin script is almost a failure. When reading a copy of this minute observer may promptly declare that the Roman Alphabets as the medium of expression can hardly fulfil the phonetic needs or realise the territorial characteristics. It is difficult to enter into details obviously for want of space.

Briefly speaking, the question of Roman Alphabets for Urdu in general cannot be approved on whimsical plea without exhaustive study and due regard to the protection of our cultural achievements. Of course the present struggle between Hindi and Urdu and the present political situation do recommend its temporary adoption for official purposes alone. Such a decision throughout India would pacify the strained feelings between the major communities and would go a great way to advance the economical interest of the country.—Yours, etc.

A. S. KHAN NAKHAT.
Bombay.

Reply To Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kisan Prasad's Appeal

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Maharaja Bahadur's appeal, appearing in your issue of the 17th inst. will you kindly extend the hospitality of your columns to this letter?

Maharaja Sir Kisan Prasad Bahadur is held in high esteem and affection by all communities in the State. As such it is unfortunate that his version of the present situation in Hyderabad should be so far removed from actual facts and his conclusions so unjust and inaccurate; for, this has led to a sense of injury and injustice among the Hindu community, while the Government and the Muslim community are making a capital out of it.

The Maharaja denounces "blind communalism" as it fully deserves to be. But he is blind to the fact that it is the Government and the Muslim community in the State that have introduced the germs of this epidemic into the State and fostered it with all the care they could. All went well as long as the Hindu community meekly submitted to their activities, but when the resistance came, as it was bound to at a particular stage the Government and the Muslim community are loud in their denunciation and lamentation over communal ill-feeling. Even now it is not too late for the Government to put an end to the growth of the communal ill-will in this dominion. All that is wanted is a firm stand and action against it by the Government, without favour or prejudice. But that is exactly what the Government does not intend to do. They have banned the activities of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Civil Liberty Union. Even the State Congress which scrupulously keeps aloof from communal parties and their politics, has been banned before its inception. But Anjuman Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen, an organisation of communalists, is left perfectly alone to carry on its activities throughout the length and breadth of the land. But the Maharaja Bahadur while loud in denouncing the Aryans and the Hindus has not a word to say against the Muslim Anjuman or the action of the Government in this regard.

The Maharaja Bahadur speaks in grandicse terms from Olympian heights of the spirit of tolerance, peace and plenty of prevalence of civil liberties in the State under the paternal care of a Government solicitous of the welfare of the subjects of the State. All this is mere wishful thinking or figment of his imagination. If he gets down to plebeian facts, he would find that the Hindus of the State, who form 88 per cent. of the population are suffering under grave religious, cultural, economic and civic difficulties. There is no space to enumerate these at length here, nor it is necessary; for Mr. Aney in his statement some time back has already done so for those who are interested in the problem. These difficulties have been brought to the notice of the authorities, local as well as Central, over and over again, but without avail. A deputation of the Hindus waited upon the Maharaja Bahadur himself in April 1937 in this regard and a comprehensive memorial dealing with economic and administrative difficulties submitted to him in January 1938. But these too begot no redress. Would the Maharaja Bahadur, if he is really serious about doing justice meet a deputation of the aggrieved communities and carry their grievances to the august ruler of the State for redress?—Yours etc.,

(Lieut.) D. L. PATWARDHAN,
Royal Air Force, London.
Aurangabad: April 26.

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While opposing the resolution about birth control in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Hon'ble Mr. Desai said that we preach an ideal to the people that will take them to higher and higher stages and will not degrade them to the level of the brute-world.

The undersigned is at a loss to know the ideal that the Hon'ble Minister and persons of his type have before them so far as sexual matters are concerned. Is it total abstinence to be observed by all people for all times? Or is it the restriction of sexual indulgence only to those occasions when progeny is wanted? If it is the latter one, it is necessary to know the grounds which impell them to select that ideal. It cannot be said in these days that the public should follow blindly certain injunctions only because they are laid down by certain personages however high they may be. Commands that are contrary to public good and opposed to reason would receive scant respect in modern times

The Hon'ble speaker also dwelt at length upon the physical harm that contraceptives would bring to our people Does he not realise that if those devices had any such baneful effect, as he is ascribing to them, it would have been noticeable by now in the case of people in those countries where contraception has been in general practice since more than half a century? The actual experience of countries like England, Holland, etc., where these remedies are universally used, is that the people are benefitted thereby in every respect. How is he going to explain this fact?

As a remedy for birth control the Hon'ble Mr. Desai proposes that man should not approach his wife, that he should remain away, that he should have self-control over himself. He adds that he has no doubt that this sort of self-control is not impossible for people. Now, in this connection the experience of the whole of humanity extending over ages shows us that this remedy is impossible for the majority of people. What is the use of denying this fact? If it is held that people should bring about birth-control by self-control alone and if they are not able to do so they should be allowed to rot in the same miserable condition in which they are at present, it would be submitted that no humanitarian would manage to be so callous to the sufferings of humanity as to subscribe to this view. Human beings are bound to have some defects and it is inhuman to condemn them only because they are not perfect beings.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. KULKARNI.
Hon. Secretary,
Birth Control League, Poona.

English Verse In South India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As an interested reader of your journal since years, I desire to bring to your notice a little lapse on the part of one of your book-reviewers.

Reviewing a book of poetry called 'Archways' by S. S. Pracas, in your issue of the 9th instant, one Mr. Ahmed Ali says:—

> "No, sir, I would rather not be a poet than write such poor and hundredth-rate stuff which South India is producing in the English language and verse."

I have not read Mr. "Pracas's" poetry and am not at all interested in this author, except in so far as his writing propensities have brought on South Indians in general an undeserved slur at the hands of Mr. Ahmed Ali.

I wonder what Mr. Ahmed Ali's authority is for his allegation. Having lived in Southern India for a decade, I cannot easily imagine where Mr. Ahmed Ali saw the apparently considerable quantity of stuffs on which he has based his generalisation. Unless books of poetry appear very often, in the English language, in Southern India, Mr. Ahmed Ali would appear to have little or no reason for his little thrust at South Indians. And I know it to be a fact that South India's production of poetry in English is no more voluminous, over a given period, than is the rest of India's. If he means the stuff he may see in English periodicals published from the South, he had better remember that magazines hailing from all over India contain the kind of third-rate (or rather, hundredth-rate) stuff which he has so effectively criticised in your journal. And, I do not see any reason why South India should receive any special attention at his hands. As a matter of fact, in point of general English style, judging from English periodicals published in the country, very few magazines, irrespective of their place of publication, set any high standards for themselves, in either prose or poetry, and very few publications, I fancy, could reach any average standards either! This being the case, I am simply puzzled why any writer contributing to a paper of the type and standard of the 'Chronicle' should adopt Mr. Ahmed Ali's attitude.

No, sir, I would rather not be a reviewer than a reviewer with a 'penchant' for vague and baseless generalisation.—Yours, etc.,

E. BALASUBRAMONIAM.
Matunga.

Vigilante's Vagaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The vagaries of unvigilant 'Vigilante' which appeared in Saturday issue of the "Chronicle" under the caption "Congress and "Wing Politics" deserve, for their inaccuracies, a passing notice.

'Vigilante' states that my distinction between the right and left wing of the Congress is "illusory". Really! It was the President of the Congress himself, who, in his statement before his re-election, referred to the growing distinction between the two wings of the Congress. At Tripuri, at the meeting of the Subjects Committee and in the plenary Session repeated references, complimentary and uncomplimentary, were made to the rightists and leftists. Pandit Pant, in his historic speech espousing an historic resolution also underlined the same. And above all, the leftists themselves, at Tripuri and in their organ in Bombay "National Front", week after week in no way attempt to hide or explain away the existence of the two wings. In fact, it is but right that it should be so, for both wings, besides a common object and an immediate common objective, have their aims, principle, ideology and even technique. Poor "Vigilante' to be ignorant of this elementary truth of Congress politics to-day. And this at the very time when the Working Committee, precisely for reasons of existence of this cleavage between Right and Left, has not yet been formed, though it is nearly a month since the Congress Session of Tripuri began. This cleavage is, rightly or wrongly, responsible for the longest "interregnum" in the history of the Working Committee.

'Vigilante' then dreams another dream. The dictatorship of the proletariat "postulated by Marx, Eugels and Lenin" is, according to him, conspicuous for its absence of horror of man, insolence and destruction which he, rightly associates with 'some' dictators. I do not know when 'Vigilante' landed in India from his Marxian planet, but surely he must have heard something, even from confirmed Marxists and radicals like Brailsford about the "horror, destruction and massacres" associated with Stalin's purge. The Jacobin terror pales into insignificance before the Russian "popular" purge.

And finally he states that it is "not only unthinkable but derogatory" to compare Gandhi with Hitler and Mussolini, in any sense. I dare say it is. But what 'Vigilante' cannot deny—is that at Tripuri such a comparison was made by more than one speaker. Thus Seth Govind Das, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee said that the "Congress could not fully follow 'democratic' principles in several periods of its eventful history". He added that the "Congress organization can be 'compared' with the Fascist party of Italy and with the Nazi party of Germany," except that "these parties have embraced violence whenever we are wedded to the creed of non-violence. Not satisfied with this the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee emphasized that "Mr. Gandhi occupies the same position among Congressmen as that held by the leadership of Mussolini among Fascists, Hitler among Nazis and Stalin among Communists."

And yet 'Vigilante' shouts that it is 'unthinkable' that Mahatma Gandhi can be compared to Mussolini or Hitler!—Yours, etc.

A. CORREIA FERNANDES
Bombay, April 1, 1939.

Support Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of Bombay, it appears is determined to remove at any cost, the root cause of all evils, viz., liquor from the city and suburbs of Bombay. Certain sections of the people are opposed to the Prohibition policy of the Government and are fabricating pretexts on the score of religion and other causes, perhaps because religion can appeal more effectively to the sentiments of the people. But that cock won't fight. Nearly all the religions condemn the use of alcohol, moreover the Prime Minister has already stated that Parsis will be allowed to consume the necessary quantity of liquor, which may not be more than a few spoonfuls if it is proved that it is indispensable for certain religious ceremonies. Another plea brought forward is that of unemployment amongst the wine dealers. This argument also fails to the ground in view of the fact that Government is devising means to help those who will be thrown out of work. One of the propsed means is that they will be given lands free of rent for a few years.

There is no reason, therefore, why we should not support the Congress Government and cooperate with it in making the Prohibition scheme a success.—Yours, etc.

P. M. AMIN.

Wanted A Night College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is known to everyone that many of those who pass the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay are unable to prosecute their studies further in the colleges not because they do not like to do it but because they are unable to do it for financial difficulties. They have to find some work to maintain themselves and their families.

Night schools in the city are meeting with great success. I should suggest that some enterprising educationists should open a night college also on similar lines and get it affiliated to the University of Bombay. It will be a great boon to those matriculates who are working during the daytime and are still anxious to take advantage of the college training and the University degrees. They will be only too glad to join the college even on the payment of high fees and the scheme is bound to be a success. Thereby the students will make their education self-supporting instead of taxing their parents as at present. Some may say that there will be a difficulty of opening so many departments such as Arts, Science, Commerce, Law etc. But for the present a start may be made only with an Arts college and if the response is encouraging, other departments may be gradually opened.—Yours, etc.

MAHENDRA JOSHI.

Faqir Of Ipi

PESHAWAR, May 3.

The whereabouts of the Faqir of Ipi, according to a Waziristan message, are now stated to be located in the caves of Shawal in South Waziristan.

The Faqir, the report adds, intends shortly to go about on an extensive tour in the surrounding hill tracts in order to be in direct touch with his lieutenants including Mehrdil, Ambar and Gulnawaz to decide on his future plan of action and then issue instructions to his men accordingly.—United Press.

Rangoon Free From Plague

A notification of the Government of Burma says that the town and port of Rangoon are declared free from plague.

SIMLA, May 3.—It is understood that certain members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee visited the Indian Military Academy, the Royal Prince of Wales Military College and the Doon School last week.

What Madras Govt. Has Done For Indigenous Medicine

STATE ENCOURAGEMENT—COURSES OF TRAINING AND SCOPE FOR REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Ministry of Public Information:—

Representations have been made to the Government regarding State encouragement for indigenous systems of medicine. The Government desire to place before the public an account of what they are doing for the encouragement of these systems of medicine.

In 1921 a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. (now Sir) Muhammad Usman to report on the question of the indigenous systems of medicine in vogue in this Presidency. This Committee considered that the most urgent and immediate concern of the State should be to devise a suitable scheme of studies of Indian Medicine, calculated to make those trained under the systems of Indian Medicine equal to the task of ministering not only to the medical needs of the public but also to their surgical ailments. The Indian Medical School and Hospital were started in 1925 and 1926 respectively. The scheme of studies adopted in the school is intended to give effect to the above recommendation. Training is given to students in the school in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems and instruction is also given in subjects such as Modern Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Midwifery and Ophthalmology. Students are trained in the school for the L.I.M. Diploma.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

A Board of Examiners has been constituted for examining and granting diplomas to the students who undergo various courses of training in the school. To advise Government on matters relating to Indian Medicine, a Central Board of Indian Medicine was constituted by Government. The main functions of the Board are to advise the Government and the Principal, Indian Medical School, generally on all matters relating to Indian Medicine which may be referred to it by them, to frame rules prescribing qualifications for recognition of practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine, to maintain a register of such practitioners, and to frame rules (i) for the recognition of schools, colleges and institutions of Indian Medicine applying for official recognition or grants-in-aid and (ii) for the qualification required of medical officers to be employed by local bodies.

An Advisory Committee was also constituted in 1927 to keep Government informed of the needs of the school as viewed by the public. As it had no effective power of supervision over the management of the school and the hospital and the establishment in them, or of control over the expenditure incurred, a governing body was constituted in 1935 in the place of the Advisory Committee. The duties of the Governing Body are to award such scholarships and free studentships as are sanctioned by Government, exercise control over the expenditure of the money allotted by the Government for the maintenance of the school and the hospital, prepare the annual budget of the school and the hospital, initiate and consider schemes for extensions, improvements, etc., to these institutions, purchase new equipment; decide appeals from students against orders of dismissal, etc., passed by the Principal and consider such matters as may be referred to it by the Government.

LOCAL BODIES

Local bodies have been permitted to open and maintain institutions of Indian medicine from their own funds and from the savings resulting from the provincialization of Taluk Headquarter Medical Institutions.

Government have decided to give grants to institutions of Indian medicine maintained by local bodies and private agencies provided they are located in places where there are no Government or aided institutions of modern medicine. Maintenance grants have been sanctioned for seven institutions of Indian medicine under the management of local bodies. Government subsidies are given to a number of medical practitioners and midwives in about 100 rural dispensaries of Indian medicine.

REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS

Provision has been made for the registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine under two classes, viz.:—

Class A for practitioners whose qualifications denote at least a minimum standard of professional training for undertaking medical, surgical (including obstetrical) and medico-legal work; and

Class B for practitioners whose qualifications denote at least a minimum standard of professional training for undertaking medical work only.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

The Government have laid down that medical certificates granted by registered L.I.Ms. in respect of persons examined or treated by them, may be accepted. They have also stated that certificates granted by practitioners of Indian medicine in charge of Government and local fund institutions of Indian medicine may be accepted in the case of local board servants.

The Central Board of Indian Medicine was authorized to register in "B" class, during the period of the first six years from 1st February 1933, Hakims and Vaids who were proved to the satisfaction of the Board to be eminent practitioners of Indian medicine of not less than ten years' standing.

WATER SUPPLY FOR VILLAGES

(Continued from Page 6).

above a depth of 60 ft. are all taken as deep wells and regarded to yield pure water, while the wells within 60 ft. are taken as shallow wells yielding polluted water. In our country, wells are generally within 60 ft. of depth, and yield water which may not be suspected to be polluted in all cases.

The suspended impurities can be avoided by an ordinary filtration. The biological impurities are first to be studied and generally avoided by germicides. The chemical impurities cannot be usually avoided. It would however require a constant supervision to keep a source of water unpolluted.

Methods of Water Supply

Any method of water supply which may require least current expenditure and supervision, and which will not involve any kind of taxation, will be most welcomed by the villagers. A number of villages can be supplied with water by canals and water mains, starting from great barrages. A number of villages will still be left out untouched by such schemes, while such big schemes may require heavy expenditure and taxation. Minor schemes will be very economical for the villages in general. Wells and bores are usually taken to get underground water, and failures are common. A geological survey from a technician, is absolutely necessary, so that the amount over such works will be properly spent with success.

Under the conditions where there is no likelihood of getting water for wells and bores, measures are easily adopted for augmenting their supply. These measures are construction of infiltration galleries, and percolation dams. These constructions require a thorough preliminary, geological survey, as their construction is successful only over a pervious bed which is or will be available in the well.

Where the above schemes are not possible, an economical method of getting water is to drain any marsh or natural supersaturation, if present round about. Beds of streams could also be drained likewise. This method has two advantages, one being directly of the supply, and the second being removal of marsh. Where no such conditions are available, constructions of small tanks and surface stores are to be adopted. In this case there is a great fear of the store being harmfully polluted, and the periphery of such stores need a barbed wire fencing. A small well should be constructed below such stores, so that the water from this well may be filtered and purified.

Underground Tanks

In cases where no sites are available for surface stores, underground tanks or reservoirs can be made. These require an impervious strata or lining. These reservoirs are fed by a floor collection of water, roof collection or surface collection. The water of the first rain is never allowed in.

CALCUTTA, May 3.—Mrs. Kiron Bose has been selected to represent India at the forthcoming meeting of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations at Geneva.

ROY DEPLORES CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION

(Continued from page 1.)

the face of Bengal against the rest of India. This would have been to my mind a wrong step.

Why Bengal v. Rest?

In spite of the passions that have been aroused since the fateful presidential election I wish to emphasise it would be a great error to allow the controversy of the past few months to degenerate into a quarrel between Bengal and the rest of India. I am determined to do all I can to prevent that happening. There is no Bengal issue involved. Any impression to the contrary exists either through misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Bengal has its peculiar troubles and tribulations. We suffer from handicaps imposed by the present constitution. But any idea that the Congress is unfriendly to Bengal is entirely imaginary. Such being the case it is unnecessary and it might have been imprudent to allow Bengal to go unrepresented in the Nation's Cabinet.

"At a public meeting held yesterday I was requested to resign my membership of the Working Committee. This meeting also accepted Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's proposals regarding the aims and objects of the Forward Bloc." It will appear, the bloc will function "as an integral part of the Congress," it will accept the present constitution of the Congress, its creed, policy and programme, will cherish the highest regard and respect for Gandhiji's personality, and will have complete faith in his political doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation." While Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose says that "this will not mean that the bloc will necessarily have confidence in the present High Command of the Congress," the bloc is evidently not prepared to boycott the Working Committee, nor did the meeting express a clear vote of non-confidence in it. I don't see then why I should be asked to resign from the Working Committee while I have had no opportunity of proving to what extent I am capable of giving service to my country as a member of the Committee? I can assure all my friends that I do not propose to remain there if I find that I cannot serve the interest of Bengal and of my country.

"I must add a few general observations. My public career, such as it is, is well-known. My role in Bengal politics has often been one of mediator between conflicting groups and I flatter myself to think that I have enjoyed large measure of success in the past in this direction. I shall not lightly throw away any opportunity of being serviceable in such direction whenever the occasion demands. But I deplore the present phase of mistrust and anger and in particular the campaign of vilification that is going on in Bengal. Some of us even have been abusing Mahatma Gandhi in an unmeasured language. Bengal's dignity and sense of proportion is being outraged by this.

"Let us hope that the genius of the Indian people and the people of Bengal will enable the Congress to live down the present unhappy phase and that a smile will soon again adorn the troubled face of Mother India."—United Press.

DERBY CALL-OVER

LONDON, May 4.

Following is the latest call-over on Derby:—

7|2 BLUE PETER taken and offered.

10|1 ADMIRAL'S WALK offered.

100|9 HELIOPOLIS taken and offered.

100|7 FAIRSTONE offered.

100|7 HYPNOTIST offered and 15|1 taken.

100|6 FOX CUB, SIGNAL LIGHT and TRIGUERO offered.

20|1 ROMEO, WHEATLAND and CASANOVA offered.

22|1 FOXBROUGH and BUXTON offered.

25|1 DIADOQUE and DHOTI offered.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 5)

with cheers when he denied that the voluntary system had altogether ceased to exist. It was true that they were accepting an important new principle but he did not think anybody wanted to curtail the liberties of the subject.

Mr. Eden expressed the opinion that it was ridiculous to suggest that the introduction of conscription was the first step towards a Totalitarian regime in this country. The House of Commons could immediately stop any movement in that direction and there was no doubt that it would. There could be no compulsory service of any kind in this country, unless it had an overwhelming measure of voluntary support.—**Reuter.**

POVERTY IS HAND-MAID OF ALCOHOL

Why Prohibition Is National Necessity: How To Fight Evil

(From Prohibition Department, Ahmedabad).

Mr. John A. Hunter, M.B.C.M. (Edin) in his book "Alcohol and Life" writes thus:—

Some people think that the reason people drink is because they are poor and ignorant and miserable and have to live in poor houses. This is not altogether true. The opposite is more often the truth. It is because they drink that they are poor and in distress. We know this, because whenever these people get more money, instead of using it to make their homes more comfortable they spend the money on more drink. Many people who have had a great deal of money and fine houses have wasted so much on drink that they have become very poor and in some cases have had to go to the workhouse. "Drinking causes poverty far more often than poverty causes drinking." It is important to know this, for it explains how many efforts to help the poor often fail. When people get the habit of drinking, even if they get better employment and earn higher wages, they spend the more on drink and so are really worse off than before. There will always be poverty as long as alcohol can be easily obtained.

"Alcohol injures the nome and through it injures the nation. It turns men into brutes and degrades women and children." A dwelling where alcohol is used is in danger of ceasing to be a home. A good home is where children are well trained and where they ought to learn how to become good citizens. When they have homes of their own they try to make them like those in which they were brought up. Such homes form part of the national wealth.

"Alcohol is worse than war," for even the worst war comes to an end some time, but alcohol goes on year after year destroying men, women and children, or spoiling their lives and preventing them from becoming good and useful citizens. If it were possible for even one day to print the names of all the persons who lose their lives, or are injured or made ill by taking alcohol themselves or by the taking of it by others, the list would probably be larger than the list of killed and wounded after a great battle.

PROHIBITION A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

The question may be asked: "Why do people take alcohol since it produces these evil results?" We must answer this question before we can know how to deal with the problem. It is necessary to know what are the causes of alcoholism in order to know how to remove them or at least how to diminish their influence.

The first and most important reason why people take alcohol is "Ignorance."

Another reason why people take alcohol is the instinct of "Imitation."

"Industrial and Social conditions:" those under which so many people live and work, are also responsible for the use of alcohol. The workers, exhausted by their toil and whose lives are spent among dreary and depressing surroundings, those who are badly housed and insufficiently fed, often turn to alcohol for relief, which they obtain for a time owing to its deadening influence on the brain, but when this effect passes off they are more exhausted and more unhappy than before.

Another cause of alcoholism is the abundance and variety of alcoholic liquors and the large sums of money spent in their manufacture and distribution and in advertising. This last might come under the heading of the first cause, for these advertisements can only appeal to those who are ignorant.

"Prevention is better than cure" is an old proverb, and it may be applied specially to this problem. It is better to prevent a man from falling a victim to the evils of alcoholism than to save him from them, for even if the latter is possible, which is not always the case, he may have lost a great part of his money and his health and may never be able to recover completely from the effects of alcohol he has already taken, even although he never takes any more. Young people should form habits of abstinence, and should pledge themselves to abstain from this substance which can never do them any good but will certainly do them infinite harm. The formation of the habit of abstinence will strengthen the power of self-control and will help to form a strong character.

"Education helps" to form character; it gives knowledge, strengthens the understanding, judgment and reasoning power. One of the chief causes of alcoholism is "Ignorance." If we learn at school the truth about alcohol we will know that any temporary benefit it may seem to produce is deceitful and that its real effect is harmful.

If we are not to be merely imitators of others, with no minds of our own, we must exercise self-control. This is really the meaning of temperance. But many people confuse temperance with total abstinence. This is wrong. Total abstinence from alcohol is only one form of temperance, but "it is impossible to have perfect temperance or self-control if alcoholic liquors are used," because alcohol, by its action on the brain, renders self-control more difficult in proportion to the amount and intensity of its influence. It is thus one of the chief causes of intemperance or loss of control in whatever way this may manifest itself.

We must also endeavour to improve the conditions in which many people have to live and work by giving them better workshops, shorter hours of work, reasonable wages and better houses. They will thus have more self-respect and love of home, and will be less inclined to seek their pleasure in places where they are tempted to drink. We must also remove temptation. "Wise laws will help to reduce the evil." In many countries the sale of alcohol in the form of drink is under strict regulations, and in some places it is forbidden altogether. In others, where it is not completely forbidden, the number of places where it is sold is greatly reduced, the hours during which they are allowed to be open are shortened, and habitual drinkers are punished and prevented from obtaining alcoholic beverages. All these measures tend to restrict and diminish the evils of alcoholism.

N. IRELAND EXEMPTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

or fight in trenches but to undertake a comparatively short period of compulsory training. Government desired to respect scruples where conscientiously held. There should be no persecution.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Dealing with the question of pay and allowances, militiamen would receive a shilling daily during the initial period of six months without addition for rank or trade, but no stoppages. The conditions when the men pass into Auxiliary Services would be determined later. Special allowances for total dependants would be 17 shillings weekly, 12 shillings for partial dependants and 17 shillings for wife with customary allowances for children. The Government proposed to reduce to 20 the age at which family allowances were paid to men of the regular and auxiliary forces, which was at present considerably higher than the age of new militiamen.—

CONSCRIPTION versus VOLUNTEERING

Mr. Lees Smith moving the Opposition amendment maintained that the voluntary system would have provided all the men required. Scenes of enthusiasm and queues of men waiting to join outside Territorials drill halls had convinced him that there was no need for conscription in Great Britain. To introduce this enormous elaboration of Continental conscription into Britain for the sake of inducing the young to go to camp for three to six months was really to use a steam hammer to crack a nut. Mr. Smith contended that compared with Mr. Chamberlain's figure of 200,000 men for training under conscription, the voluntary system with reserves of men, who had been trained under it could produce 790,000 men.

Sir Archibald Sinclair also spoke in favour of the voluntary system and added that the preservation of peace depended on their strength, moral firmness and ability to impress that in good time upon the consciences of rulers of other countries and also on co-operation between the British and other peace-loving nations. They must also convince the German and Italian people that their feelings were friendly towards them.—Reuter.

Sir Hugh O'Neill, Member for the county of Antrim, said that the reason for the exclusion of Northern Ireland from the Bill was that the head of another State thought it right and proper to interfere and had made the British Government change its mind.

Mr. Anthony Eden was greeted

(Continued in col. 3)

Stop That Persistent COUGH

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Ex-Principal of the Madras Ayurvedic College,
Managing Director & Senior Physician of the South Indian Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Madras.

Will be staying at SARDAR GRIHA, CARNAC ROAD, Bombay

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Consulting hours: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

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Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Litvinov's Resignation Causes A Subdued Tone

SPECULATIVE SUPPORT IN BROACH

BOMBAY, May 4.

NEW YORK COTTON

The market showed improved feeling with some activity but further enterprise is under check due to Washington developments.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet conditions were observed all round pending the authoritative interpretation of M. Litvinov's resignation. Markets were steady though Home Industrials rather undecided.

Gilt-edgeds ruled firmer after the initial easiness.

BULLION

Confused political outlook continue to exercise restraining effect on prices hence the market is lifeless with the speculative activity at very low ebb.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 4

Previous closing	8.24
To-day's opening	8.27
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.26
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 4

Previous closing	4.55
To-day's opening	4.56
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	+10

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 160-8
July August 1939	Rs. 159-0
April May 1940	Rs. 151-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 4

The New York cotton displayed some activity but Washington uncertainties restrained further enterprise

The trading in July began at 8.27 i.e. three points higher due to the steadiness of Liverpool and scattered trade support but there was little else to stimulate enquiry.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 4

In the local market, Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 158-2. The price sharply advanced to Rs. 160-2 on good speculative support but later slightly eased and closed finally at Rs. 159-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 4

The following are opening ranges:—

May (8.46/8.46) 8.52/8.52

July (8.21/8.21) 8.27/8.27

October (7.74/7.74) 7.75/7.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 4

The following are opening quotations:

American May (4.79) 4.84

American July (4.55) 4.59

Egyptian May (6.28) 6.26

Egyptian July (6.35) 6.35

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 4

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£30 7/8 sellers) £30 3/8 paid and value

Dunlop May (£34) £34 1/2

Lightning May (£33) £33

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and value) 15/16 buyers

Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and value) 8 1/8 paid sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 13/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers. Steady) £225 1/2 buyers £225 3/4 sellers. quiet.

Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4

Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 43 1/4) dol 44 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24) dol 24 1/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 46 5/8) dol 47 1/2

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 4

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 4

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 4

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.15 and then eased a little to 4.68.13, subsequently moving within very narrow range.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued very steady with hardly any important change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.202) 13.202

New York on Bombay (35.02) 34.99

Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4

London on Milan (89.02) 89.00

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 7/32 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

Silver (20 1/4d) 20 1/4d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/8 to 1 3/16 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 5/16 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

6 months (1 7/8 to 2 per cent) 1 3/4 to 2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 4

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small Indian demand. Some speculative selling. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 4

Spot	(20 1/4d)	20 1/4d.
Forward	(20d)	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 4

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 4

Silver ready	53	4	6
Silver Vaishakh	53	3	0
Silver Jeth	53	2	0
Silver Ashad	53	1	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	37	0	3
Gold Vaishakh	37	0	3
Gold Jeth	37	0	6
Gold Ashad	37	1	0
Sovereign	23	11	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 4

Wheat May	3	7	0
Wheat September	3	8	9
Linseed May	5	5	6
Linseed September	5	8	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 4

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53 1/2d. Prices fell under reports of improved crop outlook in America but small offerings and the absence of pressure imparted better tone.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.74 3/8. The market was moderately active on scattered local support and some outside enquiry following the unfavourable crop conditions in South West with the rate later rising to 0.74 1/2.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 4

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92/12 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £79 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, April 25, £79 1/4

Wednesday, April 26, £79 1/4

Thursday, April 27, £79 1/4

Friday, April 28, £79 1/2

Monday, May 1, £79 1/4

Tuesday, May 2, £79 1/2

Wednesday, May 3, £79 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 4
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 3/4) £79 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 1/2) £104 3/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£106 1/4) £105 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 1/4) £101 3/4

5 per cent 1912-47 (£104 3/4) £105 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£96 3/4) £96 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£101 3/8) £101 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 1/2) £66 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92) £91 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 3/4) £91 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£104 3/8) £104 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 4

London Stock Exchange was somewhat quiet pending further developments in connection with M. Litvinov's resignation.

Giltedged securities attracted very little interest. Three and half per cent was quoted at £79 3/4 i.e. unchanged.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 59-6

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Elec Music Industry (10-7 1/2) 11-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (29-6) 29-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-1 1/2) 61-1 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (25-6) 25-6

Unilever Ordinary (33-0) 33-9

Ford Motors (17-0) 17-0

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/2) £44 1/8

British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 95

Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (125) 125

P and O. S. N Company Deferred (£20 3/8) £20 1/4

Distillers (88-6) 88-6

British Dyers (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2

British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (30-9) 30-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (24-3) 24-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9

Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19-6

Inter Nickel (dol 49 3/8) dol 49 5/8

Indian Irons (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-0

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (20) 21-3

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3

Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-6) 25-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0

Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (£12 1/8) £12 1/4

East Rand Proprietor (46-10 1/2) 46 1/2

Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/16) £15 1/16

Associated Portland Cement (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (81-3) 81-3

Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6

Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3

Anglo Iranian (81-3) 80-0

Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 81-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 8-3

Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 81-3

Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£27 1/4) £26 1/2

London Midland Ordinary (£12 7/8) £12 5/8

London North Eastern Def (£2) £2 1/8

London Southern Def (£12 7/8) £12 5/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£113) £111 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£65 1/2) £66

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 4

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 54 5/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Rally Before Close

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 4

On the Stock Exchange M. Litvinov's surprise resignation blighted hopes of sustained recovery, causing a subdued tone in all groups, though giltedged securities particularly rallied before close. Industrials were irregular, Oils were distinguished by Attocks which advanced on Indian buying.

Wall Street opened quietly irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVE

Dalmia Cements In Demand

CALCUTTA, May 4

Better feeling was again observed in Jutes section to-day and share values in speculative as well as in other popular stocks were marked up from their last levels. Coals showed not much alterations and volume of business was nothing but very meagre. Teas presented rather lifeless market.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and other speculative issues ruled steady and active with fair turnover. Dalmia Cements on the other hand were in fair demand at firm rates.

Government securities continued steady.

The closing quotations are:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 92/14; three and half per cent 1947/50 101/5 small odd lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 108/5 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 112/2 small lot; five per cent 1940/43 103/10 small odd lot.

Banks: Imperial conty 360; Reserve 108/8.

Cotton: Elgin ord 106

Coals: Bhalgora 3/14; Bokaro and Ramgur 13/12; New Beerbhoom 14/4 small lot.

Jutesa: Albion 193; Anglo India 331; Belvedere 340; Bally 196; Barnagore 153/8; Clive 25/8; Delta 349; Ganges 245; Howrah 53/12; Kamarhatty 492; Lothian 202/8; Nuddea 43;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/9; Consolidated Tin 5/9; Indian Copper 1/13; Dalmia Cement ord 11/6; ditto defd 3/6; ditto pref 94; Bengal Chemical pref 16/12; Bareilly Elec 10/14; Burn and Co. ord 241/8; Indian Iron and Steel 24/4; Marshalls 1/9; Steel Corpn ord 11/3; ditto pref 93/4; Steel Products 1/11; Associated Hotels ord 1/7; B I Corpn ord 2/7; Calcutta Trams ord 17; British Burma Purma Petroleum 3; Titaghur Paper 'A' ord 11/9; ditto 'B' 11/9; Midnapore Zemindary 63/4; India General Navgn ord 92; Carew and Co ord 9/4; small lots; Raza 10/12; Na[illegible]di 4/12 ex div.—A. P.

COVERING ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable dated London, May 2:—

Market generally rather better chiefly on bear covering but likely to continue under the influence of political fears with tendency uncertain for a considerable time.

Camell Laird	7/9
Richard Thomas	3/3
Westland Aircraft	7/9
Imperial Airways	28/6
Morris Motors	30/3
Tube Investments	86/9
Anglo Alpha Cement	5
Turner Newall	76
British Celanese II Pref.	8/9
Assam Dooars	£38

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 4

Wheat	12,762 cwts
Linseed	5,803 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	186 cwts
Gingellyseed	58 cwts
Poppyseed	40 cwts
Groundnuts	3,798 cwts
Castorseed	162 cwts
Rice	30,642 cwts
Myrabollam s	1,790 cwts
Cottonseed	2,362 cwts
Gram	2,780 cwts
Joowar	961 cwts
Maize	78 cwts
Barley	1,464 cwts
Bajree	1,274 cwts
Indian sugar	102 cwts

CHEAP MONEY RATE IS GREAT ADVANTAGE

Simon's Reply To Commons Question

LONDON, May 4.

An assurance that Government were not pursuing and did not intend to pursue any kind of policy of deflation was given by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Conservative Member, Mr. R. De La Bere asked whether during the last two months there had been a policy bordering on deflation and did not the Bank of England, Treasury and the Midland Bank seem to take a very different view-point?

Sir John Simon replied that he found inflation, deflation and all the rest of it very difficult words. He believed that the Government were pursuing the right policy.

Mr. W. Craven-Ellis asked if he was satisfied that the Bank of England's inflationary policy was likely to assist him in maintaining cheap money rates.

Sir John Simon agreed that a policy of cheap money rates on the whole was a great advantage. —Reuter.

WOOL SALES

There was good selection chiefly of New Zealand crossbreds. Strong competition from Home-Trade.

Greasy inferior 0-8 1/2

Greasy superior 1-2

Scoured inferior 1-0 1/2

Scoured superior 1-10 3/4

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 28th April, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	7,87,47,000
(2) Government of Burma	3,61,93,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	5,19,15,000
(b) Banks	12,12,31,000
(c) Others	91,96,000
Bills Payable	8,83,000
Other Liabilities	95,36,000
Rupees	40,77,51,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	18,49,63,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	41,000
Rupee Coin	6,21,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,97,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,74,22,000
Balances held abroad*	12,43,00,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	30,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,89,08,000
Other Assets	77,99,000
Rupees	40,77,51,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 28th day of April, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	18,50,04,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	178,21,95,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,50,09,000
Total Notes issued	207,22,08,000
Total Liabilities	207,22,08,000
Ratio of Total of A to 50.147 per cent	Liabilities:

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	66,00,71,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,29,80,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	207,22,08,000

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES' EARNINGS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of April 1939 and for 10 months ended 30th April 1939, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

For the month of April 1938	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 3,03,831
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 4,72,671
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 8,45,804
For the month of April 1939	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 3,29,991
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 4,75,140
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 6,06,197
For financial year upto April 30 1938	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 33,56,455
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co ltd	Rs. 41,23,480
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 84,88,143
For current financial year upto April 30 1939	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 34,52,936
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	Rs. 40,84,050
Tata Power Co Ltd	Rs. 76,76,035

LINSEED OILS

London, May 3.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt May sellers ... 24/6

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers ... 24/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 3.

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality . 5 1/8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

Bengal Assembly Accepts Main Principles

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly to-night accepted the main principle of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, namely, substituting separate electorate for reservation of seats in the joint electorate for the Muslims and introducing reservation of seats for the scheduled castes in the general constituencies.

Stiff opposition was offered to the introduction of separate electorates for the Muslims, but the clause of the Bill introducing separate electorates for the Muslims was accepted by 114 against 66 votes. The Congress Party, the Krishak Proja Party (consisting mostly of Muslim members), and Independent Scheduled caste party voted against the introduction of separate electorate for the Muslims while the Coalition Ministerialist Party and the European Group voted for it.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 4

L Triestino ss Sumatra of 3651 reg tons, Captain T Filippini arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports, Port Said, Suez and Massowa with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain K Kurata arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathmore of 13993 reg tons, Captain E M Coates arrived from London via Southampton, Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi, Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

K Nixon ss Saint Anselm of 3534 reg tons, Captain E W Bearpark sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

K Nixon ss City of Melbourne of 4125 reg tons, Captain I Baker sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Varela 1926 reg tons, Captain W H Brady sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

M M ss King Edgar of 2694 reg tons, Captain A W Wheeler sailed for Shanghai via Miri with local cargo.

B I S N ss Orna of 4030 reg tons, Captain W H Hemming sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

Anchor Line ss Cilicia of 6577 reg tons, Captain J Deenlop sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Eastbourne of 3509 reg tons, Captain P Jones sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N ss Strathmore 13993 reg tons, Captain E M Coates sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-5-39

S S Katori Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Bankura (M M) for Karachi, Kathiawar and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Vasna (M M) for Karachi, Kathiawar and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Strathnaver (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

S S Alipore (M M) for Karachi, Colombo and China, Japan Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 4

1 Sumatra 3651 Karachi 5-5 L Triestino

2 C/Melbourne 4125 Karachi 4-5 K Nixon

3 Warfield 3805 U Kingdom 6-5 M M

4 Alipore 3241 Karachi 8-5 M M

7 Anyo Maru 5739 Karachi 7-5 N Y Kaisha

8 King Edgar 2694 Shanghai 4-5 M M

11 City of Eastbourne 3309 Colombo 4-5 F F Campbell

12 Cilica 6577 Karachi 4-5 Anchor Line

13 Kenya 4646 Durban 10-5 M M

15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 7-5 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 4-5 Merchant S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Jalarashmi 2681 Calcutta 6-5 Scindia S N

H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

H Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Durenda 10-5-39 M M

Behar 6-5-39 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P and O S N

Katori Maru 7-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line

City of Perth 8-5-39 K Nixon

City of Benares 12-5-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards

Braunfels 13-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Atlanta City 4-5-39 M M

City of Elwood 11-5-39 L Edwards

Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 6-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

Sumatra 10-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N

Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

Somali 7-5-39 P and O S N

Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bamora 11-5-39 M M

Vasna 6-5-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalakrishna 7-5-39 Scindia S N

Jalavihar 5-5-39 Scindia S N

Nirvana 8-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 27-5-39 M M

Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Winkfield 5-5-39 M M

Itinda 6-5-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti 9-5-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 11-5-39 M M

Warfield 2-5-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Somali 9-5-39 P and O S N

Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N

Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N

Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N

Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon

Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY

Kybfels 7-5-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 6-5-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

Nagatomaru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Katori Maru 8-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Eihuku Maru 8-5-39 O S K Kaisya

Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N

King Edgar 4-5-39 P and O S N

Ranpura 11-5-39 P and O S N

Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Behar 6-5-39 P and O S N

Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 3-5-39 M M

Varela 4-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 24-5-39 M M

Kenya 10-5-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nizam 3-5-39 T Morrison

FOR BANGKOK

Graciosa 29-4-39 F F Campbell

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 10-5-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 4-5-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 6-5-39 M M

Eihuku Maru 1-5-39 O S K Kaisya

Cilicia 4-5-39 Anchor Line

Braunfels 16-5-39 L Edwards

City of Melbourne 4-5-39 K Nixon

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nagota Maru 1-5-39

S S Lindenfels 2-5-39

S S Kenya 1-5-39

S S Warfield 2-5-39

S S Jalarashmi 2-5-39

S S Irrawadi 2-5-39

S S Noorjehan (boats) 3-5-39

S S Odda 4-5-39

S S Winkfield 4-5-39

EXPORTS

S S Strathnaver for London: 30 bales animal skins Grindlay; 5 bales animal skins 53 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 12 cases bristles Allahabad Bank; 5 bs animal skins 103 cases bristles D Abraham.

For Tripoli: 49 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 27 bales cotton yarn M A Al A Razak.

S S Warfield for London: 432 bales cotton fly Sapt Textiles Products; 20 bs animal skins Abraham; 214 bags fennugreek seed 1000 bags lentils S H Rajgor; 152 bags kang grain K Devji; 133 bags groundnutseed R Ratilal; 156 drums castor oil Bombay Shipping Agency; 186 bags groundnut kernals G Gokalchand; 616 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Antwerp: 240 bags mustardseed B Balwant; 28 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products; 50 bales hemp H K Kesarwala; 55 bales cotton raw Suleman.

For Havre: 14 bags gum karaya R Nanalal; 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 120 bags cotton raw Patel Cotton; 60 bags cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton raw Suleman.

For Hull: 700 bags castorseed M Bhuta; 1334 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas;

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw H E Dossa; 25 bales wool raw Vijaysingh; 108 bales wool raw C Lister; 42 bales cotton thread waste Champaklal; 4 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 60 bags gum ghatty E Mavji.

For Philadelphia: 22 bales animal skins D Abraham.

For Montreal: 15 bales woollen rugs Cox and Knigs

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 21 bales animal skins D Abraham.

For Bremen: 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Antwerp: 28 bales hemp M Nissim; 33 bales goat hair G Suchidina.

For Gothenburg: 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Stockholm: 90 cases cashew kernals A P Gupta.

President Adams for New York: 300 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 17 bales cotton prints Cox and Kings; 228 bags fleaseed D Mavji; 532 bags psyllium seed D Abraham, 448 bags psyllium seed husk D Abraham; 274 bags fleaseed D Abraham; 132 bags sesame seed D Abraham; 67 bags gum karaya S Dharsi; 67 bags gum karaya Abdulla; 133 bags gum karaya S Khetsey; 210 bags gum karaya D Mavji

For Beyrouth: 15 bales cotton yarn M A Ab A Razak.

For Boston: 10 bales wool raw K Esmail; 83 bags psyllium seed D Abraham.

For Oporto: 15 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products.

For Pirous: 680 bags castorseed D Chotalal;

City of Eastbourne for New York: 133 bags gum karaya H K Kesharwala.

For Montreal: 1100 bag sgroundnut kernals East Asiatic.

S S Strathmore for Sydney: 34 bales cotton thread waste Jassain Carpet.

For Freemantle: 55 bags linseed P Haridas.

IMPORTS

M V Silverlaural Agents Volkart Bros from New York: 16 cases cigarettes; 50 cases auto parts; 20 cases paints; 48 drums corn syrup; 2720 bags corn flour.

From Alexandria: 325 bales cotton.

S S Hoidra Agents M M and Co from Rangoon: 44920 bags rice; 154 bags beans; 372 bags betelnuts; 16 bags 80 cases cutch; 438 bars pig lead; 223 pcs teakwood squares.

From Quilon: 170 bundles wood buttons.

From Cochin: 1494 bundles coir yarn; 53 bundles coir rope.

From Cannanore: 74 nos planks.

S S City of Melbourne Agents K Nixon and Co from Liverpool: 122 d/s chemicals; 96 d/s dyes; 150 d/s lub oil; 190 cases machinery; 340 cases condensed milk and milk powder; 168 cases glassware; 926 cases porcelain; 436 cases sanitary e'ware; 256 cases provisions; 15 cases cotton yarn; 76 cases cottons; 110 cases cotton piecegoods; 20 cases 50 sacks common salt; 610 loose motor car covers; 1425 bundles steel hoops; 816 bundles g c sheets.

Washington Uncertainties Tell On Cotton

WEATHER TOO COOL IN THE SOUTH

Journal Of Commerce Estimates Acreage Reduction At 2.7 Per Cent.

BOMBAY, May 4.

Washington uncertainties still tell on the New York Cotton Exchange.

The chairman Mr. Smith of the Senate Agricultural Committee said that he and other Southern Senators were ready "to talk for three weeks": if necessary to defeat the cotton export subsidy. He said—"It is dead".

The "Journal of Commerce' estimate acreage at 25,340,000 acres, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. against last season.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

"In the Eastern Belt planting has made fair progress. Condition in fair to good. Chopping is proceeding in South Carolina and Georgia. In the Central Belt planting is well advanced in Louisiana and quickening in Arkansas but in Mississippi progress has been somewhat poor. In the Western Belt in Oklahoma and Northwest Texas dryness is hindering planting and germination, but elsewhere in Texas good advance has been made and condition is mostly fairly good."

Washington uncertainties continue with no indication. Yet of ultimate legislation meantime private cables state the recent advance is inducing release of some loan cotton.

There is no royal-road to solve the cotton problem. The proposed export or domestic subsidy will be unfavourable for all foreign markets and it will have disastrous effect on the international cotton trade. What is needed is a concerted action to bring production under normal annual consumption and this can be best done by calling a round table conference of World cotton growing countries.

The New York cotton market was quiet yesterday owing to continued Washington uncertainties and too cool weather in the South belt there has been fairly good progress in planting.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady on trade price fixing and near month covering offerings slow. There was moderate Brazil hedging and Bombay selling at limits. The market closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 4 points up at 8.21 and prices declined 8.18 which was the lowest level. Later prices advanced to 8.27 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 9.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 9.03c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point for October quoted 4.28. There was local support and trade buying but offerings were light. The scarcity of stocks of desirable cotton is daily becoming acute. Trade buying met selling by local bear and hedging but the market was hesitant pending Washington developments. The market closed at a net of 1 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.14d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points down with Spot cotton 7 points up at 6.43. Uppers futures closed one point up to three points down. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures advanced 2 to 10 points and Asmouni futures declined 1 to 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (11-55 a.m.)	8.27+10
N. Y. July Lowest (10-23 a.m.)	8.18+01
Liverpool Oct. Highest	2.32+05
Liverpool Oct. Lowest	4.25—01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Weather too cold. Advance beginning to induce reclaim loan cotton. Continue doubt adoption export premium. Do not think market will change much either way until uncertainties ended."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York.—Spot houses sold July and October absorbed by trade demand and local covering.

Messrs Bisnawambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton situation too confused form definite opinion but both export or domestic subsidies seem against this market.

New York:—

Worth street quiet developments may delivery also Washington legislative news dominating market.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 3.

May	8.51+08
July	8.24+07
October	7.75+03
December	7.58+02
January	7.56+02
March	7.55+02
Middling spot	9.24+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 3.

May	8.66+08
July	8.38+08
October	7.85+06
Middling spot	9.03+08

NEW YORK

New York, May 3.

11 a.m. Ranges.

May	8.46/8.46
July	8.21/8.21
October	7.73/7.73

Noon Call.

May	8.48
July	8.23
October	7.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 3.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 3.

May	4.79+01
June	4.65+01
July	4.55+01
August	4.41+02
September	4.33+03
October	4.31+04
November	4.28+04
December	4.28+02
January	4.28+03
February	4.29+03
March	4.31+03
April	4.32+02
May	4.34+03
Middling spot	5.14

9-12 a.m. quotations.

July	4.55
October	4.28

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 2.

Broach A/M op 156 1/2; highest 157 3/4; lowest 155 1/4; closing 157 3/4

Broach J/A op 155 1/4; highest 156 3/8; lowest 155 1/4; closing 156 1/4

New Broach A/M 1940 op 148 1/4; highest 149 1/8; lowest 148 1/8; closing 148 7/8

Oomra May op 144 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 144 1/4; closing 146 1/4

Oomra July op 143 5/8; highest 145; lowest 143 5/8; closing 145

Oomra D/J op 134; highest 135; lowest 134; closing 134 1/2

Bengal May op 114; highest 116 1/4; lowest 114; closing 116 1/4

Bengal July op 114 1/2; highest 116; lowest 114 1/4; closing 116

Bengal D/J op 112 1/2; highest 113 1/2; lowest 112 1/4; closing 113.

Night session: Broach J/A op 156 1/4; highest 156 1/4; lowest 155 5/8; closing 155 3/4. Broach A/M 1940 closed 148 5/8.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 3.

SAKELS—	
May	10.70+10.
July	11.03+ 2.
November	11.50— 2.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.13—2.
August	9.17—4.
October	9.20—1.
December	9.22—1.
February	9.28—1.
GIZA—	
May	10.85+17.
July	10.99— 2.
November	11.23+ 2.
January	11.27— 1.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 39 1/2; Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 42

Broach July/Aug. New York October Rs. 28 1/4; Broach July/Aug. Liverpool Oct. Rs. 31.

Broach A/May 1940 New York March Rs. 31; Broach A/May Liverpool March Rs. 38 1/4.

New York Liverpool May 65; July 69; Oct. 69; Dec. 80; Jan. 82; March 89.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 3.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.43+7.
May	6.22—0.
July	6.29—4.
October	6.41—5.
November	6.37—5.
January	6.41—5.
March	6.45—5.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.54—0.
May	5.38+1.
July	5.42—0.
October	5.46—1.
November	5.44—1.
January	5.46—3.
March	5.49—3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 3.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£67 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£79 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£104 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£66 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£92
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£91 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£104 3/8
Victory Bonds	£104 3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A and China	£7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London R.	£84 1/2
National Bank of India	£23 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 3.

Linseed La Plata May/June sellers	11/8/9
Linseed Calcutta May/June sellers	12/10/0
Linseed Bombay May/June sellers	12/17/6
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers	11/17/6
Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers	10/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 3.

Rozario Santa Fe June sellers	21/7 1/2
Barletta Russo June sellers	24/1 1/2
South Australian	unquoted

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4.

There was a decided change in the general feeling to-day as it was believed that export subsidy would be abandoned But this will not solve the problem. America has to sell surplus stock and with loans, the cost of loan cotton is increasing year after year. The Bill is still under consideration and pending definite development, the local market is likely to rule steady.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 157 for Broach J/A, against last closing at Rs. 156/4. The market opened as expected and with improved buying prices advanced to Rs. 157/12 New Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs 150 and advanced to Rs. 153/12 The tone of the market was fairly firm with scarcity of sellers.

Liverpool market opened as expected at a rise of one point and the local market remained steady with Broach J/A delivery quoted at Rs. 158/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M 1939	Rs. 159 8 0
Broach J/A 1939	157 14 0
Broach A/M 1940	150 10 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra May 1939	149 0 0
Oomra July 1939	147 12 0
Oomra D/J 1940	136 12 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal May 1939	117 2 0
Bengal July 1939	117 0 0
Bengal D/J 1940	115 0 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 4

Light to moderate rainfall in Texas, weather cool in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Central Belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 4

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	125	122	119		116
Punjab	125	122	119		116
Rajputana	127	124	121		118
Oomra No. 3	158	155	152	149	
C P No. 1	173	170	167	164	
C P No. 2	164	161	158	155	
Broach No. 2		168	166	163	161
Punjab Ame		193	188	185	183
Surat		208	206	203	201
Rajpipla		205	203	200	198
Navsari		217	215	212	210

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 4.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	160/62
C. P. 2	154/55
Arvi	153/54
Amraoti	145/49
Ellichpur	153/54
Berar	148/49
Malkapur	143/45
Khandesh	132/40
Jalna/Sailu	141/43
Burwah/Sanavad	145/47
Khandwa	147/49
Mathia F.G.	117/22
Broach	162/63
Punjab 4F	181/86
Punjab 289F.	208/11
Sindh N.T.	193/98
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	192/200
Surat	200/03
Navsari	210/13
Western Farm	173/78

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 2-5-39	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh	38,447	49,129
Central India	379 210,318	49,408
Barsi and Nagar	73,772	1,122
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,275	39,428
Berar	161,249	302,339
Central Provinces	35,412	66,196
Total Oomras	379 523,473	637,622
Dholera	1,391 188,548	77,502
N W Provinces	2,401	2,754
Rajputana	274 58,969	14,491
Sind Punjab	1,153 309,301	492,293
Broach	3,327 380,223	199,951
Coompta and Dharwar	825 50,482	26,495
Westerns Northerns	465 36,836	15,247
Cocoanada	84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,568	1,822
American	3,208	173,044
Egyptian, African and Sudan	5,373 267,841	356,476
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	41	1,171
Total	13,187 1,824,159	1,993,891
Arrived by road to 27th April 39	317,055	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 27th April

In full-pressed bales 2-5-39	This year	Last year
Europe	3,343 231,846	206,584
Japan and China	3,824 778,811	497,172
Coast Ports	27,326	48,473
Up-country by Rail	195,386	270,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	18,145	23,215
Total	7,167 1,251,514	1,015,726

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 3-5-39	3847000	7564000
Receipts yesterday 3-5-39	3000	3000
Exports to date 3-5-39	3143000	5313000
Stock at Ports 28-4-39	2137000	2807000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-4-39	2792000	2286000
Stock at Liverpool 28-4-39	916000	1244000
Visible Supply 28-4-39	5756000	6786000
Quantity in sight 28-4-39	8900000	9722000
Quantity out of sight 28-4-39	8480000	9115000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 4.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 20 1/4d for spot and forward quotation also declined 1/16d. at 20d. There was small continental buying and some speculative selling. The market was quietly steady. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-4-3 and forward was Rs. 52-11-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23/11. The local market was fairly firm with moderate month-ending covering Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36 15 9
Vaishakh delivery	37 0 3
Jeth delivery	37 0 9
Jeth Tejimandi	0 2 6

SILVER

Ready	53 3 6
Vaishakh delivery	53 1 6
Jeth delivery	53 0 0
Jeth Tejimandi	0 10 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 3.

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, May 3.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 3

June	£10 18 9
July	£11 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 4.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 2 0
Highest	27 5 0
Lowest	27 1 0
Closing	27 1 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 8 0
Highest	29 11 6
Lowest	29 6 3
Closing	29 9 9
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	25 8 0
Highest	25 9 0
Lowest	25 6 6
Closing	25 6 6
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	28 5 0
Highest	28 9 0
Lowest	28 5 0
Closing	28 6 0
Groundnuts Sept.—	
Opening	30 8 6
Highest	30 14 6
Lowest	30 8 0
Closing	30 13 3
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	26 2 6
Highest	26 7 6
Lowest	26 1 6
Closing	26 6 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 3

May	54 1/8d.
May	51 1/2d. New
July	53 1/2d.
October	55 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 3

May	dol 0.74 1/4
July	dol 0.72 3/8
September	dol 0.72 5/8

New York Sugar

New York, May 3

July	2.03
September	2.08
November	2.14
January	2.03

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 4

Ready Javas	Rs. 18 0 0
Shipment May	8 0 0
Shipment June	7 12 0
Shipment July	7 11 0
Shipment August	7 11 6
Myrabollams	1,790 cwts
Java Spot	F 6.90

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 4

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£42-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-8-0

Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 4.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
June	93 0 0
August	93 0 0
October	99 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
June	108 0 0
August	108 0 0
October	108 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
June	141 0 0
August	141 0 0
October	142 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
June	217 0 0
August	217 0 0
October	218 0 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67
Madrid sellers	42.25
Montreal	4.70 1/4
Amsterdam	8.77 3/8
Brussels	27.50 1/4
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.85

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 3.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 4.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	96/0
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	97/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/6
3 per cent 1963/65	96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	101/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113/8
5 per cent G P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	112/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 93 improved to 93/1, declined to 92/14 to close steady at Rs. 92/15.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 4.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

TRADING HOURS IN LOCAL COTTON MARKET

The local forward market will close at 4-30 p.m. and again open at 7-30 p.m. and will close at 8-30 p.m. daily.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 5/8

Bank's buying D D 283 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,310

Bank's buying T T 1,330

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 25/32 4th instant

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 4th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 4th instant.

Java/London 8.75 4th instant.

New York/London 4.68.18 3rd instant.

London/New York 4.68.13 3rd instant.

London/Paris 176.73 3rd instant.

London/Italy 89.00 3rd instant.

London/Belgium 27.50 1/4 3rd instant.

London/Switzerland 20.85 3rd instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 3rd instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 3rd instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.77 1/4 3rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 3rd instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 3rd instant

Silver London Forward 20 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 3rd instant.

London Discounts 6 months 2 per cent 3rd instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 3.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	106 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	104 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	91 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	104 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	35/7 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 4.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	92/15
4 per cent 1960-70	108/6
5 per cent 1945-55	112/2

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda	103/12
Bank of Hindusthan	26/8
Bank of India	136/8
Central Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank F.P.	1507/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	362/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	109
Union Bank	5/15

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	357/8
Ambica	251/4
Arun	217/8
Arvind	1100
Asok	197/8
Bharatkhand	2125
Bombay Dyeing	737/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	575
Central India	191/4
Century	197/8
Colaba	100/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	480
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	116/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	42/8
Jubilee	195
Khatau Makanji	75
Kohinoor	208/12
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	81/14
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	171/4
Raipur	590
Rajnagar	178/2
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	5125
Simplex	64/6
Swadeshi	183/12
Vishnu	1050

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1360
Tata Hydro Ord.	143/7
Tata Power Ord	1207/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	40
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	318/12
Associated Cements	124/8
Belapur	183/2
Bombay Burma New	141/14
Bombay Burma Old	428/12
Bombay Steam	238/12
Bombay Telephone	49
Br B Petrol	5/3
Burma Corporation	5/9
Dalmia Cement	10/10
Indian Bleaching	36/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/12
Indian Radio Ord.	397/8
Indian Radio Defd	331/4
Indian Copper	1/13
Indian Iron	24/4
Mysore Sugar	30/4
Port Canning	68/8
Premier Construction	59
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/14
Shivrajpur	22/8
Tata Oil	34/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	263
Tata Steel Defd.	1220

JUTES.

Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	53/11
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	399
Kankanarrah	3/7
Lawrence	333
Reliance	58/8

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

ACTIVE PROFESSIONAL BUYING

Associated Cements Register Another Rise

BOMBAY: May 4.

On the belief that the Wall-Street Market was oversold, under improved buying prices staged a sharp rise yesterday. It was anticipated that the Washington administration has prepared a plan of a bullish nature to help general trade recovery and induce private capital to come out for active investment. U. S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1-3/8 at 47-7/8.

The local market picked up good strength to-day, and particularly active support was lent by Professional Bulls. Tata Steel shares were the first to respond followed by slightly better enquiry in other Sections. Later on there was not much activity as traders were mostly engaged in transfer business.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,132 and advanced to Rs. 1,217-8, but declined to Rs. 1,200 on realising, but renewed support soon appeared and prices again advanced to Rs. 1,215.

Cotton Mill shares were also fairly steady with improved buying and Bombay Dyeings improved to Rs. 735. There was active buying in Associated Cement shares again to-day and advanced to Rs. 124-8.

Local Bulls believe that easing of tension in the European political situation will be followed by steady buying with confidence returning Government Securities were also steady on short covering.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 4.

100 Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100 BOM. DYEING	735 0
100 CENTURY	197 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	191 0
100 COLABA	101 0
100 Cooria	95 0
250 Davie	75 0
250 Dawn	310 0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3
100 Finlay	87 0
100 GOKAK	117 8
1,000 Hindustan	1,705 0
100 Indore	46 8
100 Khatau	98 0
100 KOHINOOR	209 0
250 Laxmi	460 0
250 Madras United	35 0
100 MORARJI	115 0
250 Model	43 0
50 MYSORE	82 8
200 NEW GREAT	171 8
100 Osmanshahi	40 0
100 PHOENIX	211 4
25 Sassoon Silk	65 0
1,000 Sholapur	2,800 0
50 SIMPLEX	64 8
100 SWADESHI	189 0
100 SWAN	84 8
500 Vishnu	1050 0
1,000 Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	108 12
25-500 Central	31 8
500 Imperial	1507 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	362 8
50-100 India	136 8
100 Reserve Bank	109 0
5 Union	5-14-0

CEMENTS

100 Associated	124 8

INSURANCE

100 Empire	635 0
15-100 Jupiter	11-14
20 Mercantile	63 8
15-75 New India	34 4
200 Oriental	4.100 0
10-50 Vulcan	7

ELECTRIC

100 Ah. Old	137 6
1.000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1357 8
10 Ajmer	11 8
50 Bombay Tram	126 8
100 Bombay Suburban	141 4
10 Broach	10 6
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	181 4
100 Surat	147 0
100 TATA HYDRO	143 8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,208 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	97 0
100 C. Province	100 8
100 Dh Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	97 4
100 Mandra Bnon	101 0
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Serajganj	100 8
500 Tapti Valley	742 8

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5 9
2sh. Indian Copper	1 13
10 Indian Iron & Steel	24 0
10 Shivrajpur	32 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,215 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	262 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	319 0
10 Air Services	7 7
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	183 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep	209 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	209 0
125 B BURMA	429 0
5 OB BURMA CONT.	145 10
8sh. Br. B Petrol	3-3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 0
100 IND BLEACHING	86 8
50 Ind Invest Trust	49 12
100 I Radio Defd	307 8
100 I Radio Ord.	307 8
100 Port Canning	68
30 Premier Con.	59 0
10 Scindia	16 14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	34 12

PREFERENCE

5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	100 0
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,407 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.) XD	550 0
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	144 1
7½ p.c Tata Power	1516 4
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	206 14
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Second	155 0
5 p.c Vishnu	715 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7 p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 4.

Bombay Dyeing (731/4) 735 736 735

Century (195) 195 196 197/8

Central India (187) 190 189 191

Kohinoor (205) 207 208 209

New Great (1/0) 171/8

Simplex (63) 63/8 64/8

Swadeshi (186/8) 190 188 189

Associated Cement (121) 122/8 123/8 124 123/8 124/8

Andhra (136 2/8) 137/8

Tram Ord (126/8) 126/8

Tata Hydro (143/8) 144 143/8

Tata Power (1197/8) 1199 1200 1205

T Steel Dfd. (1177/8) 1192 1202 1197 1210 1212 1217 1215

T. Steel Ord. (255/8, 259 261 260 262/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155) 155

Bellapur (177/8) 179 182 181 183/8

B. Steam (209) 209

B Burma (422) 424 426 423 429

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 3.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amr Water Works	19
American Foreign Power	2
American Foreign Power 7 p.c. 1st Pfd.	15 1/2
American Foreign 5 p.c. 2030	55
Amr Power and Light dol 5 Pfd	35
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	57
Amr Tel and Tel.	158 3/4
Western Union Telg.	19
New York Central R.R	14 7/8
Amrex Corporation	21 5/8
Texas Corporation	38
Union Carbon and Carbide	75 1/2
Liggette Meyers 'B'	101
American Radiator	12
National Diary	15
Guaranty Trust	248
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 Pfd	69
United States Steel	47 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	57
Bethlehem Steel dol 7 Pfd.	108
National Steel	62
Crucible Steel	29
Ludium Steel	17
Republic Steel	16
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	47
Chrysler Motors	68
General Motors	41 1/2
General Electric	35 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/8
Socony	11 7/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11 1/2
National City Bank	24 1/2
Lockheed	26

Turnover 750,000 shares. Expect higher opening then easier on profit-taking. We understand that the Treasury has prepared a programme which should stimulate business it is proposed:—(1) Elimination of Capital Stock and Excess Profit Tax; (2) Reduction in higher personal Income-Tax; (3) Allowing the corporations to carry over tax credits for losses for three years instead of one, and (4) Modification in Capital Gains Tax.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1939

Subhas Pleads For 'Forward Bloc'

PLATFORM TO RALLY ALL RADICAL FORCES

"Let Us Pass Through Internal Crisis Before External Crisis Seizes Us"

The following is the full text of Mr. Bose statement at a public meeting in Calcutta a summary of which appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

"After my release from internment in March, 1937, the first meeting of the All-India Congress Committee I attended was at Calcutta in October of that year. The next A.I.C.C. meeting that I attended was at Haripura in February 1938. I noticed at Haripura that the Leftists instead of gaining in strength since the previous year had lost ground. In my discussions with Leftists of different shades of opinion after the Haripura Congress, I pointed out that this setback had occurred probably because there was something wanting in the policy and line of action hitherto pursued by them.

Parties Within Congress

Analysing the composition of the Congress at that time, one could distinguish the following main parties or groups.

There was, firstly, the official bloc led by Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and others.

On the left there were three well-defined parties or groups differing in their numercial strength —the Congress Socialists, the ultra-Leftists and the Royists.

In between these parties or groups, there were unorganised Radical anti-Imperialist elements who had a large numerical strength.

These elements could not belong to the official bloc and, on the other hand, for reasons of their own did not like to join any of existing Leftist parties or groups. It appeared to me that until and unless these Radical Anti-Imperialist elements were organised on a definite platform, the Leftist movement was not likely to gather a further accession of strength to any appreciable degree.

Left Bloc Proposal

It was suggested, therefore, that a new bloc should be organised within the Congress on the basis of a minimum programme and that it should preferably be called the Left Bloc. The existing Leftist parties would be free to join it and the unorganised Radical Anti-Imperialist elements would be also invited to come in. This idea appealed strongly at first to most of the leaders of the existing Leftist parties and it looked as if they would sponsor the proposed new move.

A step forward was taken at the time of the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi in September, 1938, when a draft manifesto was prepared by an ultra Leftist Leader. This manifesto was amended by a Congress Socialist leader. It was then sent out to a limited number of Congressmen holding radical views for ascertaining their opinion.

Later on, opinion in Socialist circles began to change and some prominent Congress Socialist leaders openly declared themselves against the idea of forming a Left Bloc. In view of their altered attitude, the proposed move could not be launched by any existing Leftist group or groups.

Left Idea Persists

The idea of a Left Bloc persisted, however, and several prominent Congressmen continued their efforts in this behalf. After the Presidential election on January 29, 1939, an informal gathering of Radical and Leftist Congressmen was held in Calcutta in the first week of February. The question of a Left Bloc was discussed afresh but it was discouraged by some prominent Socialist leaders. It was then felt that there was no hope of a Left Bloc being sponsored and started by any of the existing Leftist group or groups.

The enthusiasts persisted and another informal conference was held at Tripuri in March 1939, to discuss the same question. Some of the prominent Socialist leaders having dropped off, it was suggested that a new name should be substituted for Left Bloc. A draft programme was formulated and adopted provisionally. It was then decided to take the final decision when the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held.

From the very beginning I was in favour of this new move, but I felt that I could best serve the public cause by keeping out of it, while maintaining a friendly attitude, as in the case of the Congress Socialist party. The promoters of the Left Bloc including both Socialists and Non-Socialists agreed with me.

At the informal conference held in Calcutta a few days ago, it was unanimously decided that there should be no further delay in forming a bloc within the Congress for rallying all Radical and anti-Imperialist progressive elements on the basis of a minimum programme which would represent the greatest common measure of agreement among Radicals of all shades of opinion.

'Forward Bloc'

It was also decided to adopt a new name, namely, 'Forward Bloc', in place of the original proposal of a 'Left Bloc.'

"The Forward Bloc will not be a party as ordinarily understood, but a platform for rallying all those who accept the programme of the Bloc. Besides the unorganised radical elements in the Congress, members of the existing Leftist parties will be free to join the Forward Bloc. In fact they will be warmly welcomed. It is hoped that with the progress of time, the Forward Bloc will draw into its fold all Radical and Socialist elements and parties in the Congress.

For the last twelve months or more, I have been pondering deeply over the problem of Left-consolidation. After mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion that the cause of Left-consolidation can be furthered only by a move like the present one. If the Socialist leaders decline to sponsor this venture, it is for others who believe in the idea to come forward and do so.

The official Bloc in the Congress has as its organisational basis the Gandhi Seva Sangh. Now what is the organisational basis of the non-official elements in the Congress? So far there is none. It is hoped that the Forward Bloc, when it is fully developed, will serve as the organisational basis of all the non-official Radical and Socialist elements. Only then will the Left in the Congress come to its own

Stepping Stone to Unity

It may be argued by our critics that the formation of a Forward Bloc will cause a split in the Congress and destroy national unity. Did the formation of the Gandhi Seva Sangh create a split and destroy national unity? If it did not, then why should the formation of the Forward Bloc do so? Left-consolidation will, in my view, be a stepping-stone towards real national unity, which is unity of action and not unity of inaction. Without Left-Consolidation, I do not see how we can arrive at real national unity.

Since the birth of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934, Socialist ideas have been widely propagated throughout the country. As a result of it, large masses of our

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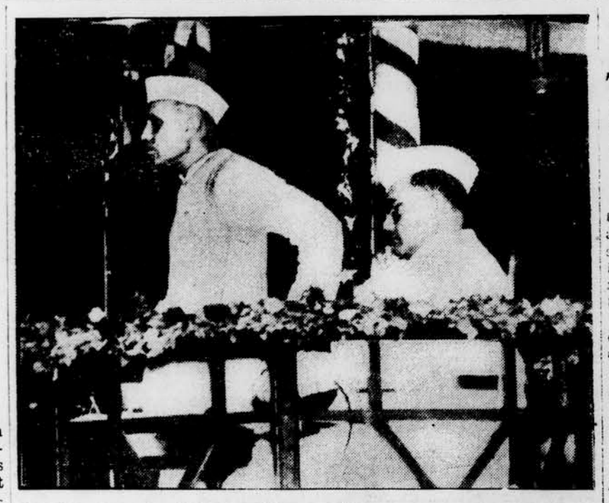

Pandit Jawaharlal speaking on his resolution requesting Subhas Bose to withdraw his resignation.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose announces his resignation at the A. I. C. C. Meeting.

JAWAHAR TO WRITE SERIES OF ARTICLES

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

"It is a big and complicated matter which, I am afraid, I cannot give you in a brief interview," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to a question asked by the "United Press" as to what plan of action he would take in future to bring about an understanding between the various groups in the Congress which are showing tendencies of differing on ideological grounds.

It is likely that Pandit Jawaharlal will arrange group meetings whereby different groups in the Congress might come in contact with one another frequently. He is likely to write a series of articles also on the matter

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Lucknow to-morrow night.—United Press.

Three Killed In House Collapse

SALEM, May 3.

Three persons were killed and three others seriously injured in a house collapse in Shevappet, a suburb of Salem, following a heavy hailstorm lasting nearly an hour which is unusual for this time of the year.

Trees were uprooted causing dislocation of traffic, 1.23 inches of rain was recorded.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO NEGOTIATE WITH HYDARI

Refund Of Fines Paid By Congress Satyagrahis

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, May 4.

That Mahatma Gandhi is anxious to see that none of the State Congressites who offered Satyagraha should be put to any financial loss is evidenced from the fact that the Secretary of the State Congress has received a communication asking him to prepare, a list of State Congress Satyagrahis from whom fines were recovered even before amnesty was granted The Working Committee is already busy preparing such a list for submission to Mahatmaji who it is believed will negotiate with Sir Akber Hydari, President of the Executive Council for refund of such fines as might have been recovered.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN SINKIANG

SIMLA, May 4.

Expulsions from Sinkiang have recently been as numerous and continuous as from Germany. British Indian and Afghan subjects seem to have been marked out for special treatment. Speeches and posters are being used to incite anti-Indian feeling, according to reports from Yarkand.

British Indian subjects should have numbered about 500 in October 1937. Of this total about 200 were later either untraceable or had adopted Chinese nationality. About 75 out of the remaining 300 are known to have passed through Gilgit on their way back. Good part of the 200 odd Indians left in Sinkiang would appear to have been dealt with under the Sinkiang Government's policy of removing all foreigners except Soviet subjects by all possible methods.—A.P.

Technicians Start From Bottom And Forge Ahead Through Sheer Ability

BENEFIT SCHEMES AND WEEKLY HOLIDAYS DEMANDED: TROUBLE OVER ADMITTANCE OPENS TO CONFERENCE

Appointment Of Committee To Redress Grievances Urged

"Our work is like any other work—infinitely hard at times; to think that the film 'bosses' are rolling in luxury is a mistake. The life of a person connected with the Film Industry, is neither the life of a prince in a harem, nor is it a fairyland; we work as hard as our humblest coolie," observed Mr. Chandulal J. Shah, inaugurating the Film Technicians' Conference on Thursday morning.

He paid a high tribute to the services of the technicians to the industry and characterised them as the "Soldiers and the Stalwarts," who have given colour, life and interest to films."

Mr. B. M. Tata, presiding over the Conference, said:—

About 80 per cent. of the working of the Film Industry is directly or indidectly in the Technicians hands.

Constructing a Film Studio of correct dimensions, treating it with perfect accoustics laying out its developing plants, installing sound channels, etc, all this work falls to the lot of the Technicians.

In production work proper the Technician comes on the scene soon after the story and the cast are set for the production. It is a Technician who has to see that sets are designed, built painted and decorated according to the demands of the Director and Producer. Then the actual work on the set begins with the Cameraman, the chief Sound Engineer and Electricians with their numerous assistants, who have to remain on the floor through long hours. Then the film goes to the Technicians in the Laboratory who in turn pass it on to the editing department also technician, to be returned to them for the finally-confirmed print. The manufacturing process over the film is passed on to the distributor and the Exhibitor and finally to the projectionist, a technician of course, for public entertainment or educational information according to the nature of the film.

The Cine-Technician in India can claim with pardonable pride that he is a self-made man. Any man would feel proud if he receives this appellation Barring a few fortunates (whose number does not comprise more than 2 per cent.) who have gone to foreign countries to learn the Technic of Film Productions. The Technician usually starts at the bottom working his way up mostly by his own abilities.

Now generally speaking the work in a studio is of a very exacting nature. His co-workers and the senior technicians have hardly time to discuss things and explain the whys or wherefores of the technical problems. As the production goes on, the Technician reliant on his intelligence picks up the work, devises new ways and means to improve the quality of his output and introduce innovations to facilitate his routine work.

Until about a year ago there were no schools or classes pertaining to the technical training of our Industry nor were there any studios which catered to the educative and instructive needs of a Technician's career. The news about the foreign studios having rigidly closed their doors to all alien technicians has considerably contributed to the needs of the Technicians in India to improve their lot by closer contact with other technicians and by mutual exchange of thoughts and research work.

All this means time and the Technician in India has hardly any time at his disposal which he could utilise for systematic progress and mutual benefit.

One important task of the Producer is to realise that a Technician to-day needs more breathing time than ever before, for health and vigour both Physical and Technical.

Our Industry has made great strides in 25 years and I am proud to say that almost every major step forward has been a technical achievement like, better and brighter pictures, advent of Sound Pictures in life-like colour, the stereoscopics, etc

A Technician is very rarely brought to the notice of the public and so there is no appreciation from the public. This is true all the world over.

This Conference of All-India Cine Technicians recommends to the Indian Motion Picture Congress and recommends that a Committee representing all the sections of the Industry may be appointed to draft new constitution to render the Congress a democratic organization with adequate provision for representation of different interests involved in the Industry

This Conference feels the sheer necessity of the standardisation of pay for technicians and as such appeals to the Associations of Producers and Exhibitors to carry out schemes and regulations whereby technicians are treated as technicians and their interests are fully safeguarded as in foreign countries.

It further recommends that a Committee be appointed from the side of Technicians for inquiry into all grievances and to suggest the measures to remedy the same.

Speaking about the resolution Mr. Shetty, one of the delegates, said that there were instances of flourishing concerns who took maximum work from Technicians, but did not pay them any wages even when pictures were completed

This Conference appeals to the Producers and other like Associations to create benefit schemes like sickness Insurance, Accident Risk and Provident Funds for their employees.

This Conference appeals to the Association of Film Producers for the observance of a general weekly suspension of work preferably on Sunday, as is already observed in certain departments within the scope of the Indian Factories Act.

A slight breeze occurred in the middle of the proceedings, when some authors and directors, who attended the Conference as delegates, wanted to know if they were classed as Technicians. Mr. Chandulal explained that it was a mistake on their part to have issued delegates tickets to authors and directors. Further "awkward questions" were disallowed.

It was later decided, that the authors and the directors, be allowed all the privileges of delegates at the technicians' conference and the artists' conference in the afternoon. They were allowed to bring in their own resolutions.

South Indian Delegates To Film Congress Arrive

BOMBAY, Thursday

A large number of delegates from South India representing the different branches of the Indian Film Industry and led by Mr. M. T. Rajan, Managing Director of the Vel Pictures Ltd., arrived yesterday by the Madras Express and were received at Victoria Terminus by Mr Baburao Patel, President of the Film Journalists' Association of India, and Messrs. Baburao Pai, Dr. Patel, M.A. Fazalbhoy, Chimanlal Desai, Chunilal Desai, Jayantilal Thakore and others on behalf of the Indian Motion Picture Congress.

The South Indian delegates were garlanded by the different associations and by the Congress, and taken to the offices of the Indian Motion Picture Congress.

CHARLIE CHAN — MAN OVERBOARD

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